



THE LIFE OF COLONEL
PAUL REVERE

*With Portraits many
Illustrations. Fac Similes Etc.*

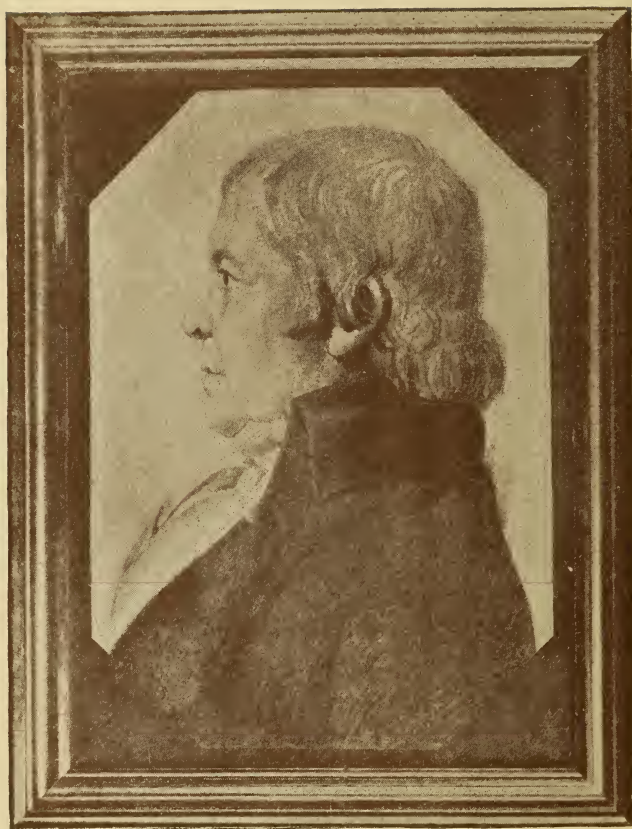


LIFE OF PAUL REVERE.





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Paul Revere

The *Life* of Colonel

PAUL REVERE,

by ELBRIDGE HENRY GOSS, member of *American Historical Association, New England Historic Genealogical Society, Bostonian Society, etc.* With portraits, many illustrations, fac-similes, etc.

In two volumes.

VOL. II.



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THE PENOBSCOT EXPEDITION.





PAUL REVERE.

CHAPTER X.

THE PENOBSCOT EXPEDITION.

STATE'S TRAIN OF ARTILLERY DISBANDED—THREE COMPANIES UNDER REVERE'S COMMAND IN BOSTON HARBOR—COUNCIL ORDERS—THE SOMERSET'S GUNS MOUNTED AT CASTLE WILLIAM—LETTERS AND PETITIONS TO THE COUNCIL AND LEGISLATURE—ORDERED TO JOIN THE PENOBSCOT EXPEDITION—COMMANDS THE ARTILLERY—COUNCILS OF WAR—FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION—COURT OF INQUIRY—CHARGES AGAINST REVERE—DESIRES TRIAL BY COURT MARTIAL—HIS LETTER OF REFUTATION.

NEAR the end of March Revere informed the Council that several deserters from his regiment, giving the names of most of them, were on board of the frigates "Providence" and "Boston," then in Boston Harbor, closing his letter as follows:

"I lay these matters before Your Honors, hoping something may be done, to put an effectual stop to such proceedings. For it is in vain for us to Recruit men, if the Marine Officers may take them from us."¹

The Council immediately ordered the "Commanders of the Continental Frigates Providence and Boston," to deliver the said men to "Lieut. Col. Paul Revere, Commanding officer of s^d Regiment;"² and the Council at the same time ordered Revere "not to permit either of the aforesaid Ships to pass the Castle until the men were delivered."³ Very soon after this the following orders were passed:

"SIR, — You will collect the men belonging to the State Regiment of Artillery, —

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 211.

² Col. Craft's regiment was disbanded, and fifteen battalions had been recruited for the Continental Army. Three companies of artillery were organized from the old regiment and placed under command of Revere, although he still held the commission only as Lieut. Colonel; and the Military Rolls in the State Archives give the returns of the different companies at this time as of "Colonel Revere's Regiment."

³ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 210.

and proceed with them immediately to the Castle, — to effect the General's previous orders — Viz — mounting the Somerset's guns, and putting the Island into the best possible defence.

“ JOHN ARMSTRONG, JR.

“ AD Camp & Ad^t. Gen^t. E D^t.

“ Head Qua's 2^d March, 1779.

“ Col. Revere.”

“ COUNCIL CHAMBER, April 3, 1779.

“ To Lieu^t. Col^o. Revere.

“ You are hereby directed to Cause the Garrison at Castle Island to be put in the best posture of Defence without Delay & if you find a Deficiency of any article necessary for the Defence of the same you will make report to this Board soon as may be.

“ In the name & by order of Council.

“ Attest

“ J^N^o. AVERY D. Sec^y.” ¹

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 230. The original order sent to Revere, found in the family papers, is signed “Jer. Powell, Presidt.”

Revere's next communication, dated April 7, makes a requisition on the Council for a large amount of ammunition and provisions for the Castle; and also says: "I have got a part of the Somerset's Guns on the platform, and shall get the remainder as soon as possible."¹ The next day the Council ordered all the stores asked for, among them "one large speaking Trumpet for hailing," to be delivered at the Castle.



WRECK OF THE SOMERSET.

¹ This refers to the British man-of-war "Somerset," the guns of which he had to avoid in his passage of the Charles River on the night of the 18th of April, while on his way to Lexington. The "Somerset" took part in the Battle of Bun-

Two days later Revere wrote as follows :

“CASTLE ISLAND, April 9, 1779.

“SIR, — I have received out of the Providence Frigate fifteen men ; they sent ten of them on shore, but I was obliged to fire at, and bring her too, before I could get the other five.

“ I have intelligence that there is on board the Providence Sloop, Cap^t. Hacker, now in the Harbour, John Norcut, Zenas Norcut, Ephraim Norcut, Salmon Allen, and several others.

“ I should be glad of similar Orders to those I had before, for the recovery of the above Men. L^t. Will^m. Gordon, the Bearer, will receive the Orders.

“ I am your Humble Servant,

“ PAUL REVERE, L^t Col.

“ N. B. The Providence Sloop
is a Continental Vessel.

“ The Hon^{ble}. Jer^h. Powell

“ President of Council.” ¹

ker Hill, and was wrecked in a gale near Race Point, Cape

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 243.

As usual the Council gave the necessary orders to have his requests complied with. Many other letters of information for, petitions to, and requisitions on, the Council, were made by Revere during the rest of the time he remained in command at the Castle, all of which are in the State Archives at the State House. Many of them give glimpses of the continued hardships incident to the service. On April 12 he was ordered to detach twenty of his men and send them at once to the Fort at Dartmouth, which he did. In the postscript of a letter written April 26, he says: "N. B. The men are very patient when the whole of the Rations are not in the Store, but think it very hard to be debarred of what is in the Store. If they

Cod, November 5, 1778, when sixty or seventy of her crew were drowned and the rest surrendered themselves prisoners of war to the United States. The "Somerset's" guns were now his trophies. Twenty-one 32-pounders were saved and mounted at Castle William. In 1886, the hulk of the "Somerset," which had lain buried in the sands of Cape Cod for many years, was uncovered for a short time by the action of the waters. During this time Mr. H. A. Jennings, author of "Provincetown, or Odds and Ends from the Tip End," had the accompanying view of the wreck taken by moonlight. (See p. 320.)

could draw half allowance of pork they would be contented."

On the 29th of April he sent another petition to the House of Representatives, setting forth the great need of clothing in his command; and in it he says: "That about the 30th of Jan^y last, your Petitioner libled in the Maritime Court, the Cartel Ship *Minerva* and her Cargo, which Cargo was condemned two thirds to the State and one third to the libelants;" and he requested that the portion belonging to the State be sold and the money appropriated to supply the above pressing want. This the House of Representatives ordered April 29, and the Council concurred May 1.

May 13 he is requested to make returns to the Council of the non-commissioned officers and mattsos of his command. In his letter he states: "Mr Russell the late Adjutant, has again offered his services; as it is an Officer much wanted, I beg to recommend him to Your Honors. I have paid the whole expense, for the condemnation of the Goods found on board the *Minerva Cartel*;

the Board of War will not pay the State part without an Order from your Honors.”¹

So great were the hardships of the men under his command, that the officers wrote a long letter to Revere, June 9, setting forth the same, and requesting him to lay these troubles before the Council, saying, among other things: “In behalf of ourselves, and the men under your Command we beg leave to trouble you. Nothing but the Distresses of our Country and the Cause in which we are engaged could induce us to serve in the manner we are forced to live. At the time when we engaged in the three Companys we were promised by you, in behalf of the whole General Court that we should receive every advantage which the fifteen Batallions raised in this State receive.” This was signed by Capt. Amos Lincoln, Lieut. Paul Revere, and all the other officers.²

On the same day Revere sent a long petition to the General Court, covering the

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 311.

² *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, pp. 328-9.

subject matter, with the following postscript:

“Your Petitioner begs leave to represent to the Hon^{ble}. Court, that several of his men have deserted, and gone in Privateers, and are now upon a Cruise, that one of them has sent in a Valuable Prize. That your [word omitted] has forbid the Agent paying any part of their share to them or Order. He therefore prays that the Honorable Court would take the matter into consideration, and pass such an Act as will hinder them from recovering their Wages or Prize Money. That they may have no inducement to Desert.

“Your Hum^e. Servant

“PAUL REVERE Lieu^t. Col. A^y.” ¹

The House and Council acted agreeably to Revere's wishes upon all these matters, on June 25. The next day the following order was passed:

“STATE OF MASS^{TS}. BAY,

“COUNCIL CHAMBER

“BOSTON June 26, 1779.

“*Ordered* — That Col^o. Revere hold himself

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 330.

and one hundred of the Matrosses under his Command including proper Officers in readiness at one Hour's Notice to embark for the Defence of this State and to attack the Enemy at Penobscot, under the Command of General Lovell and make Return to this Board upon their being so prepared.

“A true Copy

“Attest

“JOHN AVERY D Sec^y.”¹

Before leaving the Castle the following orders were received by him :

“WAR OFFICE, 28th June 1779.

“SIR, — Agreeable to a Resolve of Court we send to Castle Island and place under your care the following Negros viz.

Nineteen Men

Ten Women

Five Children, lately brought into this Port in the Spanish retaken Ship, Victoria. The Men are to be employed on the Fortifications there, or elsewhere in the Harbour, in the most useful manner, and the

¹ From family papers.

Women & Children, according to their ability, in cooking, washing &c. — They are to be allowed for their subsistence, one lb. of Beef & one lb. of Rice per Day each, which Commissary Salisbury will furnish upon your order, and this to continue until our further orders.

“ By order of the Board

“ SAM. PHIPS SAVAGE Pres^t.

“ Lieu^t. Col^o. Revere ”

“ STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

“ IN COUNCIL July 2^d, 1779.

“ *Ordered*— That a Grand Salute of Thirteen Cannon be fired at the Castle & by the Company of the Train belonging to the Boston Reg^t. & also suitable firings by the Boston Reg^t. on Monday next [July 4].

“ True Copy.

“ Attest.

“ JOHN AVERY D. Sec^y.” ¹

The order of the 26th of June was for Revere to join the unfortunate “ Penobscot Expedition.” English troops had taken pos-

¹ From family papers.

session of the peninsula of "Maja-Bagaduce," now Castine, Maine, a strong point on the east side of Penobscot Bay. The attempt to dispossess them of this stronghold was undertaken by Massachusetts alone, and proved a lamentable failure in all respects, adding greatly to the financial burden of the State, costing as it did £1,739,174-11-4.¹

The command of the land forces was given to Brig. General Solomon Lovell, Brig. General Peleg Wadsworth being second in authority. The co-operating fleet was placed under the command of Commodore Dudley Saltonstall; and to Lieut. Colonel Paul Revere was given the command of the train of Artillery. The combined forces arrived in front of Bagaduce on the 25th of July. Then commenced a siege which lasted until the utter and ignominious defeat of the besiegers on the 13th of August. Some of the obstacles encountered during its progress are indicated by the following extracts from the *Massachusetts Archives*, vols. 77, 93:

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 145, p. 201.

“Proceedings of a Council of War held on board Brig Hazard, off Maja-Biguyduce, Aug. 7, 1779. Present: Gen. Lovell, Gen. Wadsworth, and the field officers of the army, Commodore Saltonstall and the captains of the armed vessels.

“The General introduces the Council by informing them that they are called together to confer what further measures are proper to be taken towards reducing the enemy.

* * * * *

“The General thinks that if he could take possession of the land in the rear of their main works, which are now commanded by the enemies' shipping, that 400 men can hold the present line, and 750 operate on the opposite side.

“Col. Revere answers we have not so many men. The General says he has reason soon to expect that number.

“Capt. Burk asks the field officers whether they can hold their men in open field against the enemy. Lt. Col. Gordon is of opinion he can. Col. McCobb, Howard, Revere,

Mitchell and Maj. Hunter are of opinion they cannot.

* * * * *

“ When the question was taken of continuing or discontinuing the siege, it was decided in the affirmative. *Nays*, Revere, Capt. Carver, Holmes, West, Brown, Burk, Edwards, Com. Saltonstall.

“ Col. Revere is for discontinuing the siege for the following reasons :

“ 1. Gen. Lovell says that he is not able to reduce the enemy with what troops and stores he has got.

“ 2. That under present circumstances it is best to take post to the westward to hinder the enemy from going any further.

“ 3. That six captains of ships think they cannot keep their men but a few days longer.”

“ Proceedings of a Council of War held at Head-Quarters, Maja Biguyduce, Aug. 11, 1779. Gen. Lovell, Prest. Brig. Wadsworth, Col. McCobb, Mitchell, Lt. Col. Revere, Howard, Major Hunter, Larrabee. The question being put upon this days experience of men, whether we can with our present

force hold a post in the rear of the enemys fort, and the present lines at the same time.

“It was unanimously determined that we cannot, for the following reasons:

“1. Our force is not sufficient to take possession of the ground.

“2. Our numbers are unable to do duty after one week.

“3. The great want of discipline and subordination. Many of the officers being so exceedingly slack in their duty, the soldiers so averse to the service, and the wood in which we are encamped so very thick, that on an alarm on any special occasion, nearly one fourth part of the army are skulked out of the way and concealed.”

An excellent history of this expedition has been written by the late Mr. Gilbert Nash in his memoir of General Solomon Lovell, its commander.¹ The following extract will give a slight idea of the confusion and consternation which reigned during the closing scenes of the siege: “The

¹ *Proceedings of the Weymouth Historical Society*, vol. 1, which contains, also, General Lovell's Journal.

ordnance brig, which had on board all the artillery and ammunition, with the troops of Lt. Col. Revere (he having gone on shore at Fort Pownal), the sole dependence of the army in case a stand should be made, was deserted, but cleared herself from the transports, and made her way alone up the river for several miles, but was then boarded, set on fire, and burned with all her contents. The destruction was complete, but two or three of the vessels falling into the hands of the enemy. In relation to the last act in this disgraceful drama, the General writes: 'The Transports then again weigh'd anchor, and to our great mortification were soon followed by our fleet of men of war, pursued by only four of the enemy's ships, the ships of war passed the transports, many of which got aground, and the British ships coming up the soldiers were obliged to take to the shore and set fire to their vessels. To attempt to give a description of this terrible day is out of my power. It would be a fit subject for some masterly hand to describe it in its true colors;—to see four



L. Revore Sculp

The Thunder Storm.

ships pursuing seventeen sail of armed vessels, nine of which were stout ships — transports on fire — men of war blowing up — provisions of all kinds, and every kind of stores on shore (at least in small quantities) throwing about, and as much confusion as can possibly be conceived.’”¹

So intense was the excitement and great the dissatisfaction at the result of this expedition, that the General Court of Massachusetts, September 9, appointed a Committee of Investigation, to inquire into the causes of its failure. The Court of Inquiry was organized with General Artemas Ward as President; and after a full and careful hearing the Committee reported October 7, 1779, that in their judgment, the failure of the expedition was owing to a “Want of proper spirit and energy on the part of the Commodore.” And Mr. Nash says: “The Penobscot expedition, while it reflects lasting disgrace upon the one chief delinquent (whether acting from cowardice, or bribery, or both, it has been impossible to determine), casts no

¹ Gen. Lovell’s Journal, August 14.

discredit upon the commander of the land forces, but leaves him with an untarnished reputation, as a brave, patriotic and skilful general.”¹

For some reason not clearly understood, there seems to have been a lack of harmony between Lieut. Col. Revere and some of the other officers in the expedition. This is manifest by the proceedings of the Council, and the Committee of Investigation.

Upon his return Revere was ordered by the Council, August 26, to resume command at Castle William “in room and place of Col^o. Thomas Crafts who hath been appointed to that command by the Coun-

¹ Before this affair Dudley Saltonstall had done valiant service in the navy; and after this sadly ending experience, he proved himself to be a brave and loyal man. He became master of the privateer *Minerva* in 1781, which captured the valuable prize, the ship *Hannah*, “whose seizure created such a tur-



moil among the merchants of Great Britain, that the descent on New London, which terminated in the burning of that place by Arnold, and in the massacre of the troops in Fort Griswold, September 6, 1781, was determined on.” — *Thomas S. Collier* in “*The Collector*” for January, 1891.

cil during the absence of Lieut. Col°. Revere.”¹

A fortnight later the following order was passed :

“ STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

“ COUNCIL CHAMBER, Sept^r. 6, 1779.

“ Whereas Thomas Jenness Carnes, Captain of Marines on Board the Ship of War General Putnam in the late Expedition to Penobscot hath filed a Complaint against Lie^t. Colonel Paul Revere for disobedience of orders during said Expedition and for unsoldierlike behaviour tending to cowardice & disobedience of his Superior officer :

“ Therefore Ordered that Lie^t. Colonel Paul Revere be and he hereby is directed Immediately to Resign the Command of Castle Island and the other Fortresses in the Harbour of Boston to Captain Perez Cushing and remove himself from the Castle and Fortresses aforesaid and repair to his dwelling house in Boston and there continue untill the matter complained of can be duly

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 506½.

enquired into or he be discharged by order of the General Court or the Council. And Lie^t. Col^o. Revere is hereby directed to deliver to Cap^t. Cushing aforesaid all such orders as he hath Rec^d. from the Council for the rule of his Conduct.

“Attest JN^o. AVERY D. Scy.”¹

Three days later the Council declared it unnecessary to arrest Col. Revere, and notified him to hold himself in readiness to appear before the Committee that day appointed.²

That Revere courted the fullest investigation is seen by his letters to the Council the same day, September 9 :

“GENTLEMEN, — I feel the highest obligations to Your Honors for Your Candour to me, when the popular clamor runs so strong against me: Had your Honors have shewn as little regard for my character as my Enemies have done, Life would have been insupportable. Were I conscious that I had

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 545.

² *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 175, p. 554.

omitted one thing to reduce the Enemy, either thro fear, or by willful opposition, I would not wish for a single advocate.

"I beg Your Honors, that in a proper time, there may be a strict enquiry into my conduct where I may meet my accusers face to face.

"Gentlemen, I am told by my friends that Capt. Thomas Carnes informed your Honors yesterday, that I did not land with my men the day we took possession of Magabagaduce, which is so glaring a falsehood that I beg your Honors would favor me with an opportunity of seeing him face to face before your Honors, to take off any impression it may have made to my disadvantage.¹

"I am Your Honors Obed^t.

"Hum^{le} Servant

"PAUL REVERE.

"The Honorable Council."²

"NORTH SQUARE, BOSTON, Sep^r. 9, 1779.

"GENTLEMEN, — By a Resolve of the whole

¹ Capt. Carnes' letter is on file in *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 145, p. 166.

² *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 201, p. 272.

Court June 25, 1779, the Corps of Artillery in the pay of this State, are to be tryed by the Continental Regulations. I therefore pray Your Honors, as General Lovell is expected soon, that a Court Martial for my Tryal may be Ordered as soon as possible, as some of my Witnesses will leave the State soon.

“I should be obliged to Your Honors if Colonel Crane, or some suitable officer of the Artillery might be appointed President. My reason for it is, that every officer not belonging to the Artillery, is not acquainted with the Duty of the Station I was in. Col. Crane is now at Providence. I do not wish to hurry matters, but Your Honors must be sensible my situation at present is very disagreeable.

“Your Obe’d Humble Serv^t.

“PAUL REVERE.

“The Honorable Council.”¹

While the Committee of Inquiry was in session he wrote the following letter, which

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 201, p. 281.

shows that no reasons existed for the charges made against Revere. Personal enmity, coupled with the great dissatisfaction arising from the failure of an expedition from which so much had been expected, afforded this opportunity to cast, temporarily, ignominy upon him: "Disappointment as usual wrought injustice, and censure undeserved fell on many who did all that under the circumstances could have been expected."

"GENTLEMEN, You being appointed by the authority of this State, to investigate the causes of the failure of the Penobscot Expedition: and of the Behavior of the Officers concerned therein: It lays with you in a great measure, from the evidence for and against me, to determine what is more dear to me than life, my character. I hope and expect, that you will make proper allowance, for the prejudices, which have taken place, in consequence of stories, propagated by designing men to my disadvantage.

"I beg leave to mention to your Honors a matter: tho at first, it may

appear foreign to the present case, yet in the end, it will give some light, why stories have been propagated against me.

“Your Honors must remember the difficulties which arose in our Regiment the last February when it was reduced to three Companys. Because I accepted the command, (which was by desire of the Council) and did all in my power, to hinder the men from deserting: And because I would not give up my Commission, in the same way the other Officers did, some of them propagated every falsehood Malice could invent in an underhanded way.

“I shall trouble your Honors but with one Fact, which I appeal to the Hon^{ble} General Ward for the truth of.

“Not long after the Regiment was reduced Captains Todd and Gray, waited on General Ward, to complain against me; after saying many things to my disadvantage, (as the General told me the same day), Capt. Todd asked the General to go with him in another room. He then told him, He would prove or he believed he could prove, that I had drawn Rations at the Castle for thirty

men, more than I had there. The General said he told them if they had anything against me, to enter a Complaint against me to Council, and I should be called upon. A few days after I received an Order of Council to attend them, and was served with a Copy of a petition, signed by Cap^{ts}. Gray, Todd and others, wherein they desire to be heard personally on matters set forth in the Petition, and other Matters. I appeared at the appointed time and they never produced a single article against me. I well remember that three of your Honors were in Council at the time. Ever since they have done everything in their power to hurt me, by insinuations: Tho' none of them ever charged me to my face.

“After I received Orders to go to Penobscot, I heard Cap^t. Todd was going one of Gen^l Lovels Brigade Majors. Some of my Officers told me they were agoing to wait on Gen^l Lovel to inform him with what they heard, and to desire he might not go; for he was so very Enimical to the Corps of Artillery. He would do everything in

his power to hurt them. They came to Boston to see the Gen^l. but Doc^r. Whipple assured them Cap^t. Todd was not going they omitted waiting on Gen^l Lovel. After that Gen^l. Lovel engaged him. When I found he was going in the Generals family, I represented to the Gen^l. how disagreeable he was to me, and my Officers, and that I should never speak to him but in the line of my duty. For which reason I did not go to the Generals Markee so often as other officers; but I allways made it a *Duty*, to see the General, at least twice a day, morning and evening. Which Gen^l. Lovel has done me the Justice to say on oath he saw me often. (I would mention here, that during the whole Campaign, I never was so much alone with any man as with General Lovel: He frequently asked me to walk with him. Yet he never gave me the most distant hint, that he thought I omitted, or neglected, any part of my duty: which I am persuaded he would have done, if he thought I had omitted it; as there has been an acquaintance for more than twenty years.)

“If what I have mentioned is true, your Honors must be sensible what a Situation I was in, with such an inveterate Enemy in the Generals Family. — I have not the least doubt but Cap^t Todd procured the Order, of the 30th of August, and then sent it to Boston. For my Friends tell me that they heard of the Order before I got home, and they have no doubt it came from him. He swears that I did not land in time, and insinuates it was done with design. — That he heard Brigadier Wadsworth say that if the Expedition continued seven years, he would never order me — That I was frequently on board the Transport, by which he would insinuate that I went there to keep out of the way — And that I did not go up the River when Ordered by the General, the day after the Retreat. The first of these to his confusion, was proved to be *false* by Cap^{ts}. Cushing, Lincoln, and Col. Davis. The second by Brigadier Wadsworth, who swears that he never said any such thing; that it never once came into his mind. He says he is sure, if he had said so, some traces of it would be

left behind. The third by Cap^t Brown, who says I never came on board, but to do something for the Service, or to shift me; and that but seldom; and when I was on board I was anxious to get on shore for fear I should be wanted. That several times he desired me to stop to drink coffee, & to dine; that I refused him for the above reasons.— And fourthly that I did not go up the River when Ordered by the General. This is likewise proved false by Captain Newcomb, and Lieu^t. Phillips, who tell you, I went twenty miles up the River, to Granite Mills; that I staid there the whole of that day; and did not leave the River till I was assured they would burn the Ships next morning.—I am sure that nothing turned up in evidence to shew that the General ever carried up any men to Fortify as he proposed. As to the charges brought against me by Capt. Carnes for which I was arrested by the Council, I expected he would have endeavored to have proved one by one. But when he found his witness failed he was suffered to appear as an evidence Himself: I say suffered; for it was the

first instance I ever heard of in matters of this sort: (in Military affairs,) that a man should be accuser and evidence. After all, what does he swear to; First that I staid on the Beach with my men, and did not go up the Steep till the Marines and Militia had got possession of the Heights. 2^d That I carried all my men on board the Transport and that they lodged there. And that the Sailors got my Cannon on Shore.

“The first is proved false by Gen^l. Lovel, and all my Officers, for I do not suppose any one will say Gen^l. Lovel did not leave the Beach till they had possession of the Heights, yet Gen^l. Lovel swears I was close in his rear.

“Second, that I carried all my men on board the Transport, and that they lodged there till order’d on shore by the Gen^l. This is likewise proved false by several evidences.

“Cap^t. Lincoln told you, that he kept on shore with his men, and encamp’d in the woods. That the Sailors got my cannon on shore is true in part, the two 18 pounders

were got on shore by them chiefly; but the 12 poun^r Howitzer and heavy field piece, were got on shore by my people. You find all my Officers swear they and the men were assisting the whole time. (No person in their senses would suppose that Forty men could get such Cannon, as 18 poun^r up that bank). Cap^{ts} Williams and Cathcart say that they had not the assistance from the Artillery they expected; which is accounted for this way; there was all the utensils belonging to the Cannon, to get up to the Fort, the Rammers, Sponges, Ladles, worms, beds, powder Horns, Linstocks, besides the Ammunition, wads, &c. You may depend the Artillery officers took care of those, & employed their own men. The two first charges in Carnes's complaint, are proved to be groundless: The Order I produce, proves his malice in the first instance that he asserted a thing he knew nothing about; and then attempted to prove it. *Happy for me I did not loose this Order.* The second charge, that I did not go to take off the Cannon &c. The Adjutant Gen^l.



Sir Wilbraham Wentworth.

J. Bouverie sculp.

tells you, the General counter Ordered it, and the men that was Ordered, never came to me.

“ Third Charge, Disobedience of Orders in several instances. Gen^l Lovel swears he did not know of my ever disobeying any Order, either Verbal or written, except that of the 15th of August, to go up the River: I think it is amply proved that I did go up the River 20 miles with what men I had: that I staid there till Sun down, when it was determined to burn the Ships; If the Gen^l did not see me there, it was not my fault; for it is evident thro the whole enquiry that General Lovel did not come up the River till Night; or one single Field Officer, except myself. Cap^t Williams in his Deposition says he saw me on board the Vengeance the 15th Aug^t.

“ The Fourth, for unsoldierlike behaviour, &c. If to obey Orders, and to keep close to my duty is unsoldierlike, I was Guilty. As to Cowardice during the whole expedition, I never was in any Sharp Action, nor was any of the Artillery; but in what

little I was, no one has dared to say I flinched. My Officers all swear that whenever there was an alarm, I was one of the first in the Battery: I think that no mark of Cowardice.

“The fifth, that I denied the Boat to Brig^r Wadsworth, &c. I left Cap^t. Cushing as he relates: I had not gone far before I met most of my men and some of my Officers. I asked them if they had any provisions, they told me no; there was some sheep that swam in shore which they threw out of a Sloop: I sett the men to catch some of them. I was then on the edge of the Bank. I saw my Boat a long-side one of the Transports getting some Bread, (That day was our drawing day, but by Reason of the Confusion we had not a mouthful of provisions.) I went down to the River, and called them to me, intending to have put all our Baggage on Board, and sent it up the River, and followed with my men; I called to Lieut Philips to take two men, and bring my chest. It was a small one which contained my Linen,

some instruments and things of great Value to me; besides what little money I had with me. Just as the Boat came Brig^r Wadsworth came along. He insisted they should go on board the Schooner. I refused it at first, but afterwards Ordered her to go, and she did go. He and I staid there till she came back; when she came back, he proposed their going to tow her in shore. I told him if he would get another Boat she should go. He went to try; we parted good friends, as I thought. I waited half an hour, he did not come. I then went to look for my men; they were gone from where I left them, I supposing they were gone up the River, for it was then Sun down. If your Honors will compare the Evidence respecting y^e Situation of Cap^t Burkes Vessel with Cap^t Marretts Deposition, you will find it agree. I followed and kept close to the edge of the River, expecting every moment to overtake them. Lieu^t Philips and Cap^t Newcomb swear to the rest. I never saw Brig^r Wadsworth after till I saw him in Boston; if I had

I should have made him some acknowledgment.

“The last charge is Malicious and false, as has been proved by all my Officers. As to the General matters: you are the judges, how far they ought to affect my Character; you must have seen what pains were taken to get evidence and after all they have not proved a single Crime against me. Gen^l Wadsworth says he did not see me so often as he expected, when they were building the first Battery. Yet acknowledges I was there the next day and layed out the Embrasures. One Circumstance I forgot to mention to him on the examinations, that he asked me about the platforms: I told him, as I was busy about the Cannon, I would send Cap^t Lincoln, who was a Carpenter by trade, and he should see that they were properly laid: he attended there constantly. I was twice in the Battery after that the same day. He says I always was opposite to him, in Sentiments on Councils of War (I never before now ever heard that an Officer was called to account for Actions, at a Council

of War. I believe for the future, that Officers will be carefull how they attend Councils.) Your Honors will see that he is at least mistaken, if you will peruse the minutes of the Councils. You will find the first was held on board the Warren July 26, the second on Board the same ship, the 27th. There was not another held, at which I was present till the 6th of August; the 10th was another held on board the Commodore; the 11th another was held at the Generals Markee: These five, all were unanimous. I was at but two Councils where there was a division; the first was the 7th August when we had been there 12 days. (It always was my sentiment that if we could not Dislodge the Enemy in seven days, we ought to Quit the ground; for where the Enemy has the command of the Sea, and the fate of the Expedition depends on the movements on that Element, we ought not to have risqued so much as we did. I know General Lovel was of the same sentiments before we left Boston.) The other Council was on the 13th, the day we retreated at Night. It appears to me a

little extraordinary, that I should be called upon for my sentiments, when there were so many agreed with me: the first Council eight, the second ten.

“Cap Todd, Mr Marston, and one more, swears that the Billet sent me by the General was after the 31st: wherein he Ordered me to wait on him which I did, and he says I gave him full satisfaction of what I had been doing. Major Brownville swears that he delivered it to me on board the Transport, late in the evening, and that I was in bed; all the evidences agree that I lodged on shore the 30th, and did not lodge on board till the siege was raised. He, Major Brownville, told you he believed it was the 29th. But Cap^t Cushing, who was not there with the Committee when this matter was agitated, says he will swear it was the 29th Cap Lincoln swears it was the second day after we landed. Mr. Speakman told him of the Billet, and it is plain he was asked to carry it; surely he could not have told of it if it was not wrote till several days after. The Reason why I kept on board the Transport

the first two days was merely for conveniency. (Those who judge it was from fear, judge their own feelings, not from mine.) The Gen^l tells you he directed me to get the Cannon in shore with all expedition. I took Cap Cushing's Company, as he and one of his Officers were Sailors, and several of his men ; & the Vessel was handy to the shore and all our Baggage on board, and a boat to fetch and carry us ; we could have been to our duty much sooner than if we had lodged in the woods. Besides we had but one field piece on shore, and there was a whole company to take care of that. One of the Hon^{ble} Committee mentioned there was danger of a Sortie from the Enemy. If they had sallied, my men could have been but of little service, as their arms were short, and the Bayonets not eight inches long, and there was full as many men as was needfull for what cannon there were on shore. My particular business was to be where my cannon were. My Order from the State was to command the whole Artillery, And you may see, by my instructions, in the Records of the Hon^{ble}

Council of July 28th, you will find by the evidence of Lieu^t McIntire that I gave Orders on the 30th in the Morning, for Cap Cushing's Company to Encamp on shore that night. There was something mentioned about a letter, wrote to the Hon^e Council by the General, which reflected on me. The General tells you it was because he thought I did not go up the River on the 15th when he Ordered me, and that I should not have gone home to Boston with my men without his Order. That I did go up the River, has been fully proved. That I came home without his Orders is true: where could I have found either the General, or Brigadier, if it had been necessary to have got Orders: the first went 100 miles up Penobscot River, and the other down, and I crossed the woods to Kennebeck River. My Instructions from the Hon^{ble} Council, to which I referred above, directs that I shall 'obey General Lovel, or other my Superior Officers during the continuance of the Expedition.' Surely no man will say that the Expedition was not discontinued, when all the shipping was either

taken, or Burnt, the Artillery and Ordinance Stores, all destroyed. I then looked upon it that I was to do what I thought right. Accordingly, I Ordered them (my men) to Boston by the shortest route, and that Cap^t Cushing should march them, and give Certificates for their subsistence on the Road. Why such instructions were given me some of your Honors are the best Judges. As I did not take any minutes on the examination, I have written my Defence as my Memory served me. If I have made any material mistakes I hope your Honors will attribute it to my memory. I was in hopes to have delivered it before the last adjournment of the Committee; as I had the substance of it written; but there was not time.

“The Hon^{ble} Committee to investigate the Causes of the Failure of the Expedition to Penobscot &c.

“The Hon^{ble} Major General Ward

“President of Committee &c.”¹

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 145, pp. 336-40.

REVERE'S DIARY OF THE PENOB-
SCOT EXPEDITION.





CHAPTER XI.

REVERE'S DIARY OF THE PENOBSCOT EXPEDITION.

ARRIVAL IN PENOBSCOT BAY—COUNCIL OF WAR—LANDING OF TROOPS—SIEGE BEGUN—BATTERY STORMED AND CARRIED—STRONG POSITION OF THE ENEMY—FRUITLESS ATTACKS—OUR VESSELS PURSUED AND DESTROYED—FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION.

AS evidence in his behalf Revere sent to the Committee of Inquiry the following diary of events from July 21 to August 19:

“July 21—The 21 of July we arrived at Townsend.¹

“July 22—I was desired by Gen^l. Lovel to attend at his Quarters at 7 o’Clock that evening; I found Gen^l. Lovel, Briga Wadsworth Commod. Saltonstal, most of the Field Offi-

¹ Now Boothbay, Me.

cers of the Army, and the Captains of the Navy. There were some debates about the future operations of the Fleet, and Army; nothing material was determined; it was left to the General, and Commodore, to settle. The afternoon of this day the General Reviewed his Troops.

“24th — We sailed from Townsend, arrived in Penobscot Bay that evening; came to anchor, under one of the Fox Islands.

“25th — We came to Anchor close under Magabigwaduce¹ about 3 o’Clock in the afternoon. As we came up the Bay, I could plainly see with my Glass, the enemy had begun a Fort, on one of the Heights; in which was a long Barrack. A number of men attempt to land under Briga^r Wadsworth; they approach the shore, orders are given for them to return; the Enemy fired upon them, and kill one Indian.

“26th — I attend at a Council of war on board the Warren; it was agreed that a detachment of marines under Cap^t Welsh,

¹ On the east side of Penobscot Bay, about twenty miles from its mouth, at Castine, Me.



Edwards sc

The Mired Minuet.

should attack Bank's Island; and that they be supported by a party of Militia under Brigar Wadsworth. I am ordered to send one Field-piece with the Marines; they get possession of the Island. The General directs me to send two eighteen pounders, one twelve, and one howitzer; with a proper number of Officers and men to the Island, which went that evening.

" 27th — In the morning I went with Gen^l Lovel to the Island. I returned with him about 12 °Clock; he desired me to attend him after dinner, on board the Warren. I attended him accordingly. There is a Council of War held; it is determined to make a landing on Magabigwaduce. In the evening I received Orders to land with the men under my Command, as a Corps de Reserve to the General, to leave my cannon, and take my muskets.

" 28th — I landed agreeable to Orders, after forming on the Beach. I see the General, who orders me to follow him with my men; we ascend the Steep; then formed and marched near the edge of the Wood next

the Enemy. The General commanded a halt; we had not halted a great while, when he received accounts, they had got possession of the Heights. He then ordered me to get a Field-piece on shore immediately which was done as soon as possible. He afterward Ordered me to send to Bank's Island for the Howitzer and Field-piece; to make preparation to get them with two 18 pounders, and the Brass twelve pounder, on shore; to call on Col. Davis for Boats and men to fetch them. I afterwards reconnoitred the shore, and found a place much handier to land the Cannon. I informed the General of it; he desired me to call on Captains Williams, Hallett, Holmes and Cathcart for what men I should want which I did.

"29th— Early in the morning, a sufficient number of Officers, Carpenters, and Seamen came on shore; I set the Carpenters to clearing a passage and cutting a road, up to the Battery; the Officers and seamen were employed in getting the cannon on shore. I waited on the General and informed

him how far I had proceeded. He desired me to be as expeditious as possible, for he did not think it possible with what men he had, to storm the Enemy's forts. That forenoon I had a fair view of the Enemy's Fort with a good Glass; I could see that it was as high as a man's chin; that it was built of squared logs; was Abbeteed; that they had begun to Fraise it round the rampart; that they had two guns mounted which they fired in Barbet. That forenoon the Brass 12 pounder, Howitzer and heavy field-piece was landed; in the afternoon the 18 pounder; they were all hauled up near the lines.

" 30th — By the help of the Seamen we got another 18 pounder on shore and dragged it up to the Battery; in the afternoon we opened the Battery and fired on the Enemy, with two 18 pounders, one twelve and a Howitzer.

" 31st — A Deserter came out from the Enemy who said, they were upwards of 900 strong; that they had 650 Soldiers, and near 300 Sailors; that they had sunk most of their

Transports, and taken Guns on shore from their armed Vessels.

“Aug^t 1 — Last night the Marines and Militia, stormed one of the Enemy's Batterys, of three six-pounders which they carried.

“2^d — I went with Brigadier Wadsworth to reconnoitre some Islands to the east of Bank's Island for a place to annoy the Enemy's shipping.

“3^d — The General Ordered one 18 pounder, one 9 pounder and a Field-piece, with a proper number of Officers and men, to a point on the main, where Brigadier Wadsworth was building a Battery to annoy the Enemy's Ships.

“4th — In the afternoon the Battery was opened; after firing a number of Shot, we found the distance too great for a sure Shot.

“5th — The General informed me he had sent a letter to Commodore Saltonstall, to know his determinations, whether he would go in and attack the Ships or not.

“6th — I am summoned to a Council of all Land Officers; the General lays before us,

a letter he had received from the Commo^r. in answer to his of yesterday; inclosed was a copy of the determinations of a Council of Navy Officers; to this purpose: If the General will Storm, the Enemy's main Fort they will attack the Shipping. The General desired the opinion of the Council, whether it is practicable to storm; they are unanimous it is not. A committee of three is chosen to confer with the Commodore. Brig^r Wadsworth, Col. Mitchell and myself are sent; we wait on the Commodore. He says he is not willing to confer but will meet Gen^l Lovel in a general Council; we agree to meet on board the Hazard.

"7th — The Council meet after many debates, the question put, whether the Siege shall be raised: There were thirteen against it & eight for it.

"8th & 9th — The firing is kept up against the Enemy as has been ever since the Batteries were opened.

"10th — A Council of war is called on board the Warren, when it is agreed to attack the Enemy's Ships. The General is to

send a party of men to take possession of the ground between the Enemy's Fort and ships, to prevent their Sailors getting into the Fort.

" 11th — I am directed to send two Field-pieces to the south of the wood; in the afternoon the General takes out a party of the Militia on the plain grounds to manœuvre them; they march in sight of the Enemy; the Enemy fire upon them; they retreat in the utmost disorder. At 10 °Clock in the evening I am sent for to a Council; after many debates, and for the Reasons set forth in the minutes of said Council, it is agreed that they cannot take possession of the ground as was determined; and that the General inform Commodore Saltonstall in the morning.

" 12th — I went on board the Warren, with Gen^l Lovel, to inform the Comm^{dr} of the proceedings of last evening: The Commo^r appeared surprised, he said he was ready to go in. They propose another Council to determine what next shall be done. The General Orders me to make preparation

to take off the heavy Cannon; we get the Brass twelve pounder and Howitzer on board the Transport, and one 18 pounder to the Beach that night. The Council meet at the Generals Markee at about Sundown; there is an alarm which breaks up the Council.

“13th — I get the other 18 pounder to the Beach early in the morning: I attend the Council; after many debates, it was put to Vote, whether the Siege should be raised or not; there were Ten for it, and Fourteen against it. The General proposed in the afternoon, to take out a party of men on the south side of the Pennisular, to draw out the Enemy. He directs me to send the Brass twelve pound^r and Field-piece there, with a proper number of Officers & men. The General marches a party of men to y^e S. East part of the peninsular; the Enemy fire grape at him, but do not come out. Our Ships get under sail, we supposing they were coming in, when to our great mortification, (the Fog clearing away) we see five sail of ships in the Bay;

it being near sundown, & a shower coming on, the General led off his men. About 12 °Clock the General sent for me, and directed me to take off my Cannon and men, which was done before daylight.

“ 14th — About 7 °Clock, Capt Brown is ordered to get his vessel under way, and stand for Belfast; it being calm, and the Tide not for us, he was ordered to proceed up Penobscot River; about 12 °Clock we came to an Anchor off Fort Point, expecting every minute, to hear our ships attack the Enemy; about one °Clock we perceived that our ships were under sail, standing up the River; I went on board the General's Sloop, to acquaint Brigadier Wadsworth with it (for their Vessel lay out of sight of the Ships). He desired me to go on shore with him to the Hospital, to get off the sick and wounded, which I did; but before we could get them off, Our armed Ships had got abreast of the Point; they soon overtook the Transports who had got under way, (the Enemy pursuing) when the Transports found that the Armed Vessels

all went ahead of them, they ran on shore, and landed their men, in the utmost confusion. The Ordinance Brig in which was most of my men, was the last who came on shore. I got most of my men together in the Edge of the Wood, but while my Boat was getting some men from a Schooner, who had lost their Boat; I was separated from them (all but two Officers and eight men) they taking into the woods, I supposing they were gone up the River. I followed in my Boat, (it being Sun down) expecting to overtake them; after searching till 12 °Clock for them, I went on board a Transport which had got up the River, and staid till Daylight.

“15th — Then sent an Officer in the Boat down the River, to seek after my men; and if he found them, to Order them up to me. As I was going up the River, I saw General Lovel coming down; he told me he was agoing to bring up his men to make a Stand. I went up as far as Grants Mills, where I found a considerable body of men; there I landed to wait for my Boat; she re-

turned about 12 °Clock and could find nothing of them. I staid there all that day: towards night I went on board the Vengeance, Cap. Thomas, to enquire what news; he told me he should burn his Vessel in the morning: he had landed some of his men and was delivering out provision to some Soldiers who had none. I went on shore, and went about a mile into the woods with my men two officers & eight men & there encamped.

“ 16th — Next morning I sett off with a party and came thro the wood to Kennebeck River.

“ 19th — I got to Fort Western where I found most of my Officers and men; after supplying them with what money I could spare, I ordered them to Boston by the nearest route.

“ Paul Revere L^t Col Ay.” ¹

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 145, p. 246-249. On the bottom was written, “ Col^o Revere's Deposition.”

INVESTIGATION, TESTIMONY
AND VINDICATION.





CHAPTER XII.

INVESTIGATION, TESTIMONY, AND VINDICATION.

ANOTHER COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ORDERED—CAPTAIN HOLMES' TESTIMONY—FINDING OF THE COMMITTEE—REVERE NOT SATISFIED—REPEATEDLY DEMANDS A COURT-MARTIAL—ONE FINALLY APPOINTED—REVERE ACQUITTED—THOROUGH VINDICATION—APPROVAL OF GOV. HANCOCK—CONTINUES BUSINESS AS GOLDSMITH AND ENGRAVER.

NOT being satisfied with the report of the Committee of Inquiry, Revere sent a communication to the Council, dated October 9th, in which he says that the Committee have neither condemned nor acquitted him; he therefore petitions to have the Council order the Committee to sit again; or appoint a Court-martial to act upon his case, and that at once, "as several of his chief evidences are going to sea." The Committee were ordered by the House and Council to

re-examine the case as against Revere, which it did November 11, holding its session in the "East Lobby" of the State House. During this re-examination, in addition to the evidence already submitted by Revere, he adduced the following in his behalf:

"Questions asked Capt. Alexander Holmes by Col^o Revere on oath.

"Question. Did you see me with my Men on the 28th & 29th of July busily employ'd in getting up the Cannon?

"Ans^r. I saw *you* with *your Men*, as I suppos'd.

"Quest. Did you see me active, as active to promote the service as any other officer during the expedition?

"Ans. Yes.

"Sworn to in Court Nov. 11th 1779.

"Att O. Peabody Cler." ¹

The report of this Committee was as follows:

"The Committee of both Houses appointed to make inquiry into the conduct

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 145, p. 373.

of the officers of the Train, and the Militia officers, employed in the late Expedition to the Penobscot, have attended the service assigned them; and the Opinion of your Committee on the subject matter will fully appear by the following questions and answers thereto namely:

“Ques^{tn} 1. Was Lie^t Col^o Paul Revere crityzable for any of his conduct during his stay at Bagaduce, or while he was in, or upon the River Penobscot?

“Answer. Yes.

“2. What part of Lie^t Col^o Paul Revere’s conduct was crityzable?

“Answer. In disputing the orders of Brigadier General Wadsworth respecting the Boat; & in saying that the Brigadiers had no right to command him or his boat.

“3^d Was Lie^t Col^o Paul Revere’s conduct justfyable in leaving the River Penobscot, and repairing to Boston, with his Men, without particular orders from his superior officer.

“Answer. No not wholly justifiable.

“4. Does anything appear in Evidence

to the disadvantage of any of the Militia officers during the Expedition to Penobscot, or on the retreat therefrom?

“Answer. No. Excepting Jonathan Mitchel; who by his own confession left the River Penobscot without leave from any Superior officer; and returned to North Yarmouth the place of his habitation.

“All of which is humbly Submitted

“ARTEMAS WARD pr order.

“Nov. 16, 1779. Reported to the Council.”¹

This action was not satisfactory to Revere, and January 20, 1780, he again asked for a court-martial, when he wrote a letter to the “Honorable Council of the Massachusetts State,” in which he says: “Twice have I petitioned your Honors and once the House of Representatives for a Court Martial but have not obtained one. I believe that neither the Annals of America, or Old England, can furnish an Instance (except in despotic Reigns) where an Officer was put under an arrest, and he petitioned for a Tryal (altho the Arrest was taken off)

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 145, p. 375.

that it was not granted. The complaints upon which my arrest was founded, are amongst your Honors papers, and there will remain an everlasting monument of my disgrace if I do not prove they are false; is there any other legal way to prove them false, than by a Court-Martial;" and he continues with strong reasons why a hearing should be granted him. In this same letter he also prays for back rations, not having had any since the previous June, except "what I drew at Penobscot. I have been maintaining a Family of twelve ever since, out of the remains of what I have earned by twenty years hard labor."¹

The Council immediately, January 21, ordered the Commissary General to deliver to "Lieut. Colonel Paul Revere all the back rations that were due to him according to the establishment of this States Train of Artillery to the thirteenth of January current, & from that time to deliver rations according to the resolve of the General Court of that date."

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 176, p. 109.

The Council took no action upon this last request of Revere for a court-martial. But he wished to have his character vindicated by a proper tribunal and he persisted in his efforts to have such a court appointed. Many of his letters and petitions are on file in the State archives. March 9, 1780, he says he has "three several times requested the Honorable Council to order a Court-Martial upon him, but has been so unfortunate as not to obtain one, for want of which he has been six months suffering all that Indignity which his Enemies, who he conceives make it a personal affair, are pleased to impose upon him." ¹

A month later, April 13th, the Council ordered a court-martial to sit on "Tuesday the Eighteenth day of April curr^t. nine O'clock A. M. at the County Court House in Boston." Twelve captains were appointed to constitute the court, with Col. Edward Proctor—who was captain of one of the tea-ship guards in December, 1773,—as presi-

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 226, pp. 254, 255.

dent, and William Tudor, Esq., as judge-advocate. It was also ordered that "a return be made of a copy of their proceedings and Judgement to the Council of this State."¹

For some unknown reason, this court-martial thus appointed and ordered was never convened.

He made one more effort to have justice rendered him in January, 1781, when he wrote and sent in the following petition:

"To the Hon^{ble} the Senate and House of Representatives of the Massachusetts State in General Court Assembled.

"The Petition of Paul Revere who commanded a Corps of Artillery in the States service — Sheweth — That Your Petitioner while in said service had a complaint preferred against him to the Hon^{ble} Council by one Thomas Jeners Carnes, for misconduct on the Expedition to Penobscot; on which complaint Your Petitioner was arrested by the Hon^{ble} Council; two days after the arrest aforesaid was taken off and Your Petitioner ordered to attend the examination

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 226, pp. 256, 257.

of a Committee for investigating the causes of the failure of that Expedition ; that He as in duty bound attended said Committee ; and, as Your Petitioner understands, the report of said Committee, was never excepted by both Houses.

“ That in such a situation as must be deemed greivous to any Officer, Your Petitioner petitioned the Hon^{ble} Council and House of Representatives six different times between the 6th of Septem^r 1779, and the 8th of March 1780, for a Tryal by a Court-Martial, but did not obtain one, till about a fortnight before the time expired for which said Corps was raised. When the Hon^{ble} Council Ordered a Court-Martial, and appointed Col^o Edward Proctor President, which Court-Martial was never summoned by the President, and of course never met. The time expiring for which Your Petitioner was engaged ; He has remained ever since suffering all the indignity which his Enemies, who he conceives have made it a personal affair, are pleased to impose upon him.

“ Your Petitioner therefore most earnestly

Prays this Hon^{ble} Assembly, to take his case under consideration and Order either a Court-Martial, or a number of Officers, three, five, seven, or any number the Hon^{ble} Court may see proper, Continentals or Militia, properly qualified, who may enquire into his conduct on said expedition, and report, (all the evidence for and against Your Petitioner is in writing sworn too before the above Committee and now among the Hon^{ble} Councils papers,) that the truth may appear and be published to the World, and Your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray, &c.

“ PAUL REVERE.

“ Boston, Jan^y 22 1781.”¹

This is endorsed “Petition Ordered to lie till next Sessions;” and it did lie until the next session, when, without further action of Revere’s, a court-martial was appointed, February 19, 1782. It consisted of twelve captains, with Brig. General Wareham Parks as president, and Joshua Thomas as judge-advocate. The formulated charges for this court to act upon were, first: “For his re-

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 187, p. 20.

fusing to deliver a certain Boat to the Order of General Wadsworth when upon the Retreat up Penobscot River from Major Bagwaduce ; ” second, “ For his leaving Penobscot River without Orders from his Commanding Officer.”

Having heard all the evidence, pro and con, the report closed as follows :

“ Col. Revere having closed his Defence, the Court after maturely deliberating on the whole Evidence, proceeded to make up Judgment as follows :

“ The Court find the first charge against Lieu^t Col^o Paul Revere to be supported, (to wit) ‘ his refusing to deliver a certain Boat to the Order of General Wadsworth when upon the Retreat up Penobscot River from Major Bagwaduce ; ’ but the Court taking into consideration the suddenness of the refusal, and more especially that the same Boat was in fact employed by Lieu^t Col^o Revere to effect the Purpose ordered by the General as appears by the General’s Deposition, are of the Opinion, that Lieu^t Col^o Paul Revere

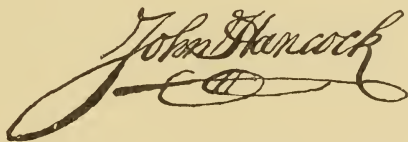
be acquitted of this Charge.

"On the second charge, the Court considers that the whole Army was in great Confusion, and so scattered and dispersed, that no regular Orders were or could be given, are of the Opinion, that Lieu^t. Col^o. Revere, be acquitted with equal Honor as the other Officers in the same Expedition.

"A true Copy from the Minutes.

"Attest. J. THOMAS, *Judge Advocate*.

"I Approve of the Opinion of the Court Martial as stated in the foregoing Report."¹

A large, elegant handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "John Hancock". The signature features a prominent, sweeping initial "J" and a long, horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Conscious of having performed every duty incumbent upon him, and at all times as became his high sense of patriotism, Revere determined to have his conduct upon this occasion passed upon by a proper tribunal. Repeated and persistent endeavor at last succeeded; and he had the satisfaction of receiving, although long put off, a thorough exoneration.

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 172, pp. 105-112.

After this he performed no more military service during the remainder of the Revolution, but continued his business as a goldsmith and engraver, which he had resumed when relieved in September, 1779. September 14, 1781, he sent a petition to the General Court, in behalf of himself and other officers and men of the artillery corps, requesting an adjustment of the amount due them for services, according to a resolve that had been passed the previous January, when it was ordered that they be paid in the "new Emission money," which since that time "has so depreciated that were they now to receive it, they would not get a sixth part of what is their just due." In this petition the offer was made to loan the amount due them to the Commonwealth "upon the plan that the Continental Officers loan'd a part of theirs," stipulating only that they have the full amount due them and "that separate Notes be made out for each man's wages;" and March 2, 1782, a resolve was adopted directing the treasurer to comply with this suggestion, and fund the notes thus issued,



KING'S CHAPEL SILVER-WARE.

The group of silverware on preceding page, Flag-on, Cup and Baptismal Basin, made by Revere, is a part of the Communion Service belonging to King's Chapel, and was sketched by Howard G. Laskey.

according to "An Act to empower the Treasurer to receive Government Securities on Loan to the amount of Eight hundred thousand Pounds."

Of his military service it has been well said: "During all this time he might be said to hold the sword in one hand and the implements of mechanical trade in the other, and all of them subservient to the great cause of American liberty. Whenever anything new or ingenious in the mechanical line was wanted for the public service, the public looked to him for the consummation of the design." ²

And during his various absences on these campaigns, he ever had the utmost confidence in "leaving his wife to direct and provide for his large family." ³

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 235, pp. 34, 489.

² *Annals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association*, p. 20.

³ *Memorial of Paul Joseph and Edward H. R. Revere*, p. 8.

GUNPOWDER AND CANNON.





CHAPTER XIII.

GUNPOWDER AND CANNON.

THE CANTON POWDER-MILL REBUILT BY THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS—REVERE SENT TO PHILADELPHIA—LETTER OF ROBERT MORRIS—VISITS POWDER-MILL—LETTER OF SAMUEL ADAMS—MANUFACTURES GUNPOWDER—OVERSEES CASTING OF CANNON FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

ONE of the most important occupations of Revere during the early period of our Revolutionary struggle was the manufacture of gunpowder. As early as December 8, 1774, a committee was appointed by the Provincial Congress to take into consideration the state of manufactures in the Province. That committee reported: "That gunpowder is also an article of such importance, that every man among us who loves his country, must wish the establishment of manufactories

for that purpose ; and as there are the ruins of several powder mills, and sundry persons among us who are acquainted with that business, we do heartily recommend its encouragement by repairing one or more of said mills, or erecting others, and renewing said business as soon as possible." One of the powder-mills then in ruins, and thus referred to was that of Canton ; but no definite action was taken concerning it until January, 1776, when the General Court ordered the mill to be rebuilt at once, instructing the committee "to exert themselves to hurry on this important and necessary business without delay." It was begun in February, finished in May, and tons of powder manufactured for the use of the Continental army. Forty barrels, containing one hundred pounds each, were sent, October 20, 1777, to the Castle, for which Revere, as commanding officer at that time, gave his receipt to Major Crane, superintendent of the powder-mill.¹

¹ Daniel T. V. Huntoon, in "The Powder-mill in Canton," in *New England Historic and Genealogical Register*, for July, 1877, states that this mill was blown to atoms October 31, 1779.

But before this Canton mill was revived, and at a time when the only powder-mill in operation was near Philadelphia, the Provincial Congress then in session, sent Paul



REVERE'S POWDER-PROOF.¹

¹ Used at the Canton mill for trial of gun powder. Drawn by Laskey from a photograph taken by William Bacon Revere (son of the late John Revere), now in charge of the Revere Copper Company's works at Canton, Mass.

Revere to that city to learn the art, that he might be enabled to manufacture it and supply the troops. This was at the time of the journey to Philadelphia for which the certificate was issued that is printed on page 236.

The Committee of the Provincial Congress wrote him the following letter of instructions :

“WATERTOWN, NOV^r 10th 1775.

“M^R PAUL REVERE

“S^R

“As you are bound to Philadelphia, where powder mills are Erected, and the manufacturing powder Carried on with Considerable dispatch, and advantage, you are desired to make the following Enquiries, and possess yourself as far as you Can of the Knowledge of making powder. Viz: Obtain an Exact plan of the best Constructed powder mill, the Quantity of powder that may be made in One day in said mill, the Expence of the powder mill, & Whether a person Can be

Obtained, who is well skilled
in manufacturing powder, and
the Expense of said man p^r
ann^o.

“ You are also desired to apply to the
Hon^o John Hancock Esq^r and the Other
members of the Continental Congress belong’g
to this Colony who are desired to assist you
in these Enquiries.

“ By Order of the Comm^{te}
appointed to Enquire into &
report the best and most
Expeditious methods of Erect-
ing powder mills, and manuft^g
powder in the Colony.

“ A: ORNE

p^r order.” ¹

After arriving at Philadelphia, and upon
application to members of Congress, the fol-
lowing letter was written introducing him to
the proprietor of a powder-mill:

¹ From family papers, and was endorsed “ Order to proceed
to Phil. about Powder mill, 1775.”

“ PHILAD^A NOV^R 21ST 1775

“ MR OSWELL EVE

“ SIR

“ I am requested by some honorable Members of the Congress to recommend the bearer hereof Mr Paul Revere to you. He is just arrived from New England where it is discovered they can Manufacture a good deal of Salt Petre in consequence of which they desire to erect a Powder Mill & Mr. Revere has been pitched upon to gain instruction & knowledge in this branch. A Powder Mill, in New England cannot in the least degree affect your manufacture nor be of any disadvantage to you, therefore these Gentl^m and Myself hope you will cheerfully & from Public Spirited motives give Mr Revere such information as will enable him to construct the business on his return home. I shall be glad of any opportunity to approve Myself

“ Sir

Your very obed^t Serv^t
Robt Morris

" P. S. Mr. Revere will desire to see the Construction of your mill & I hope you will gratify him in that point.

" I heartily join with Mr. Morris in his Request and am with great Respect

" Your very hble Servant

Wm Dickinson

To

Mr Oswald Esq

near
by Mr P Revere *Frankfort. I*

Notwithstanding he was supplied with all of these endorsements, the proprietor of the powder-mill absolutely refused to allow him any facilities for acquiring the necessary information, giving him no instructions in the process of manufacture, only allowing him to

¹ From family papers.

pass through the premises and learn what he might by such observation. This he did, and returned to Massachusetts. So closely did he observe, however, that, with the aid of his knowledge of chemical laws and familiarity with practical mechanics, he was enabled, even with this slight inspection, to begin the manufacture and supply of gunpowder, as soon as the mill at Canton could be made ready.¹

That he received some aid in the construction of this mill is indicated by the

¹ Two years later he seems to have had some material of his own on hand, as will be seen by the following petition written while he was in command at Castle William :

“ BOSTON, Decemr 14, 1778

“ The Petition of Paul Revere, sheweth that Your Petitioner hath about Eight hundd Weight of Gun Powder Dust, which He wants made into Powder ; And there being no other mill near Boston, but that belonging to the State, He therefore Prays, that Your Honors would grant leave to Thomas Crane, Esqr., Keeper of Said mill, to make the above dust into Powder. Your Petitioner paying a reasonable consideration therefor. He as in duty bound will ever Pray

“ PAUL REVERE.

“ Honble Council of Massachusetts State ” — *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 174, p. 608. The Council, on the same day, ordered the prayer of the petitioner to be granted.

following letter from Samuel Adams found among the family papers. A portion of the letter has been torn off and lost.

“PHILAD^A Dec^r 23 177

“MY DEAR SIR

“I now enclose a Plan of a Pow mill which Mr Wisner was kind enough to draft at my Request. If it will be of Service to you it will give me great Pleasure. I have not time to add more than thank you am with great Sincerity

“Your Friend

“SAM^L ADA

“MR PAUL REVERE.”

Soon after the manufacture of gunpowder was established in Massachusetts, he performed another important function in the overseeing of the casting of cannon, as will be seen by the two following documents found among the family papers:

“WAR OFFICE, Dec. 28, 1776.

“ORDER'D

“That Mr Thompson use what Stuff he has in Possession belonging to this State

so far as is necessary for casting the brass Cannon under the Direction of Col^o. Revere.

“A true Copy from y^e minutes.

“Per order J^s Swan Sec^y. P. I.”

“WAR OFFICE Feb^y 28, 1777.

“COL^o REVERE

“Your Orders are to proceed to Titicut make Enquiry how they go on in the casting of Brass & Iron Cannon at the State Furnace under Direction of Mess^{rs} Maruguelle & Orr. If practicable attend the proving of the Iron & brass Cannon finished, & desire all effective Cannon that are proved may be sent to Boston immediately. Enquire also what Col^o Orr has or is like to do about the 5 Tons 18 pound Shott order’d to Providence, & give such further Direction in that Business as may be necessary. You are also directed to apply to the proper Forges for a Qty of Tyre Iron, agreeable to pattern for which the legal price will be paid upon delivery at Boston or Salem sent immediately. Also to desire Col^o Orr to send forward all the Shott he has ready.

To inform him we have dispatch'd a number of Vessells for pig Iron agreeable to Encouragement given him by a Com^{er} of this Board. Enquire also about Star Shot. If not cast let them all be 4lb. Shott.

“Purchase Cast Boxes for the Field Carriages.

“By order of the Board

“SAM. A. OTIS Pres. Pro Tem.

This order is endorsed in lead pencil :

“TUESDAY, 12 O'clock.

“FRIEND ORR

“I send this that you may see what my Business is

“PAUL REVERE.”



REVOLUTIONARY MONEY.





CHAPTER XIV.

REVOLUTIONARY MONEY.

PROVINCIAL CONGRESS ORDERS COLONY NOTES — CONTRACT WITH REVERE — PLATES ENGRAVED AND NOTES PRINTED AT WATERTOWN — HIS BILL FOR SAME — OTHER ISSUES ORDERED — SWORD-IN-HAND MONEY — ENGRAVES MONEY PLATES FOR CONTINENTAL CONGRESS — MASSACHUSETTS STATE SEALS ENGRAVED BY REVERE.

ON the 3d of May, 1775, the Provincial Congress, then assembled at Watertown, empowered the treasurer to borrow one hundred thousand pounds, and issue colony securities for the same, payable June 1, 1777, with interest at six per centum per annum; detailing the form in which the notes should be issued. On the same day a committee was elected, consisting of "Hon. Samuel Dexter, Esq. Doct. Joseph Warren

and Mr. Moses Gill," to procure a copper-plate for printing these colony notes, and to countersign them. This committee made a contract with Paul Revere to carry out these arrangements. He not only engraved

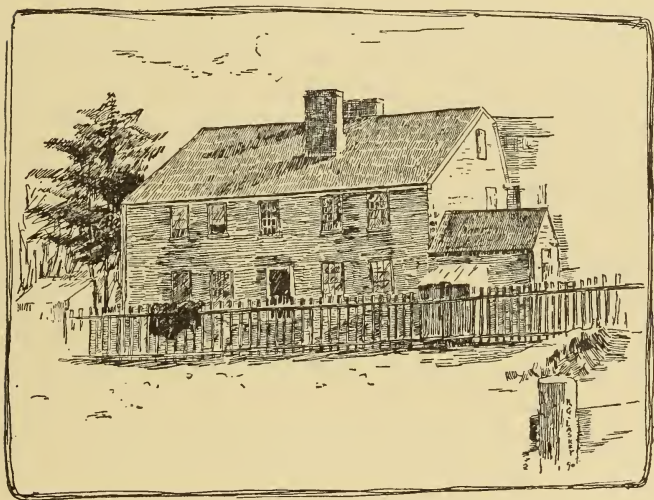


SILVER BRAZIER, MADE BY REVERE.¹

the plates in due time, but made a press and printed the notes, which he duly delivered to the committee. These plates were en-

¹ This brazier is the property of Mr. D. F. Appleton, of New York City. By the kindness of Mr. J. P. Howard, of Messrs. Howard & Co., 264 Fifth Avenue, N. Y., a photograph was taken from which the above sketch was made.

graved and the notes printed in a chamber of John Cook's house in Watertown, in whose family some of the officers of the American army boarded during the siege of Boston. This house is still standing.



COOK'S HOUSE AT WATERTOWN.

On the 8th of July Congress passed a resolve, "That there be paid out of the public treasury, the sum of twelve shillings to Mr. John Cook, for the use that Mr. Paul Revere made of his house, whilst he

was striking off the colony notes therein.”

As the notes ordered May 3 were not to be of a less denomination than £4, Congress voted, on the 20th of the same month, to empower the treasurer to issue smaller ones for the army, called soldier's notes, of six, nine, ten, twelve, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, eighteen and twenty shillings; four thousand three hundred and thirty-three of each denomination; a total of £26,000.¹

So urgent was the demand for this money that a vote was passed June 3, ordering Capt. Isaac Stone to apply to Mr. Revere and desire him to “attend to the business of

¹ They were to be of this form :

COLONY OF MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

No.

May 25, 1775.

The possessor of this shall be entitled to receive, out of the public treasury of this Colony, the sum of shillings lawful money, on the twenty-fifth day of May, A. D. 1776, with interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum; and this note shall be received in all payments at the treasury, at any time after the date hereof, for the principal sum, without interest, if so paid before the said 25th day of May, A. D. 1776.

Receiver General.

Which notes shall be received in all payments in this Colony, and no discount, or abatement shall be made thereon, in any payment, trade, or exchange.

stamping the notes for the soldiers, all the ensuing night, if he can, and to finish them with the greatest dispatch possible;" and Capt. Bragdon and Col. Thompson were appointed a committee to attend Mr. Revere, night and day, alternately, until all the notes were furnished. A messenger was also sent to Major Fuller asking him to countersign them as fast as prepared.

A few days later, June 21 a committee was ordered to wait upon Mr. Revere, and desire him to take great care "that he does not leave his engraving press exposed, when he is absent from it;" and the same committee was directed to see that the plates were placed in possession of the Congress as soon as the notes were struck off. Revere rendered his bill for the work done in accordance with the vote of May 3, as follows:

		THE COLONY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY	
		TO PAUL REVERE DR.	
1775		To Engraving four Copper plates } for Colony Noets at £6 each }	£24. 0.
June 22			
		To printing 14,500 Impressions at £3, 6, 8 pr Thousand	£48, 6, 8.
			£72, 6, 8. ¹

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 157, p. 477.

On this account the following report was made: "The Committee Appointed to Take under Consideration the Acc^t of M^r Paul Revere have attended that Service and Report by Way of Resolve. In Provincial Congress Watertown June 29th 1775. Resolved that there be paid Oute of the Publick Treas^r. to M^r Paul Revere in Colony Notes Sixty Eight pound Six Shilling and Eight pence in full for four Copper plates and Engraving the same and Printing fourteen thousand five Hundred Impressions for the Use of the Colony and the Rec^r Gen^l is Directed to pay the Same.

"W^L CLARKE." ¹

This report was not accepted, and July 1, a vote was passed paying him fifty pounds, in full, for engraving these four plates and printing the 14,500 impressions.

Other issues for the supply of the treasury were ordered at different times by the Provincial Congress, and arrangements made with Revere for printing the same, at the rate of six shillings for each hundred sheets

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 157, p. 482.

struck off, "provided said Revere find ink, and house room, and procure suitable paper, the colony paying only the prime cost of said paper." The following autograph receipt on account of this paper is in possession of the family of the late Mr. John Revere, of Canton.

"WATERTOWN, 1775.

"Rec'd of Paul Revere thirty-eight Pounds two shillings & eight pence on account of the Paper for making money for the Colony of the Massachusetts Bay.

"£38, 2, 8.

DANIEL VOSE."

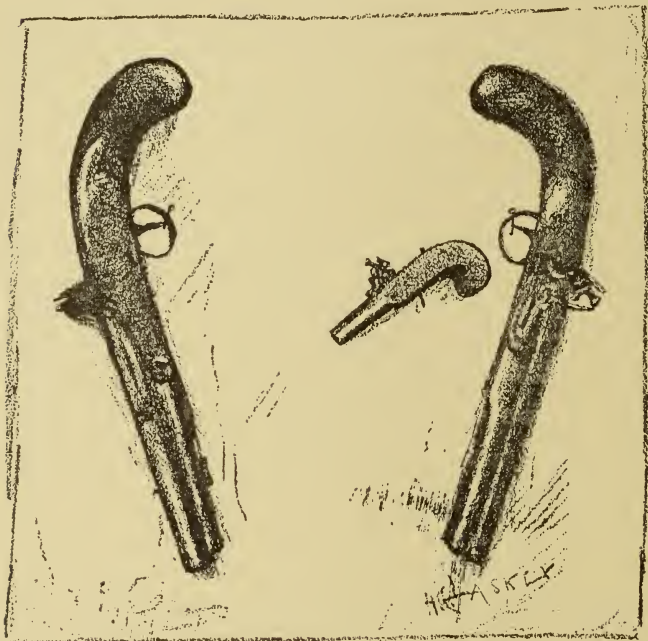
Another bill as rendered for work done was as follows:

1775.	THE COLONY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY	
July.	TO PAUL REVERE DR	
	To printing 2000 sheets of Soldiers Notes	
	6 pr Hudd	£6 ,, 0 ,, 0
17.	To two Reams of Paper at 18	1 ,, 16 ,, 0
	To Printing 1000 Colony Notes at 6	3 ,, 0 ,, 0
	Errors Exceptd	£10 ,, 16 ,, 0
		PAUL REVERE. ¹

When the first General Court of Massachusetts assembled, in August, this bill was

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 206, p 294.

approved and ordered to be paid in full, with the concurrence of the Council; and



REVERE'S PISTOLS.¹

a further issue of £100,000 in paper money was authorized. This came to be known

¹ Drawn by Howard G. Laskey, from a photograph taken by William Bacon Revere. The pistols are now in possession of the Revere family at Canton, Mass.

as the "sword in hand money," because it was ordered to have on the back of each bill the figure of an American with a sword in his right hand, with the following inscription suspended therefrom: "*Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem*;" and from his left hand, "Magna Charta," on a scroll; around the figure were these words: "Issued in defence of American liberty."

His bill for this issue was as follows:

1775 THE COLONY OF THE MASSACHUSETTS TO PAUL REVERE DR.
October

17 th To Printing 160,000 Bills at 1 ^d 1-2 each	} £
Old Tenor, According to agreement	
	} 133 ,, 6 ,, 8 ¹

Other bills of different dates were rendered and paid for work done in issuing these

¹ This was endorsed as follows:

"WATERTOWN Octr ye 17th 1775

"This may Certifie that we the Subscribers a Committee to Inspect the Press, have Reced^d of one Paul Revere Twenty Thousand Sheets of Bills = amounting to ye Sum of one Hundd Thousand Pounds which is Eight bills to a Sheet.

B. WHITE	} Committee "
JON WEBSTER	
DANIEL BRAGDON	

This "sword in hand money" was engraved on the back of his "View of Boston" plate, which is now in the Secretary of State's office at the State House; as is also his "Boston

notes; and in December the following agreement was entered into:

“WATERTOWN Dec^{mr} 8, 1775.

“I, the Subscriber agree to Engrave the Plates & make the necessary alterations in the same, and Print the number of Bills the Hon^{ble}. House of Representa^s. shall order, for the sum of one penny half penny, old Tenor, each Bill, and finde the Paper, and all the materials, the paper to be equal to the last Emmission. As the alteration & engraving will not require so much work as the last, I agree to alow thirty shillings L. Money, out of the whole.

“PAUL REVERE.

“Memorandum.

“The Paper for the last, cost me Six dollars a Rheam, when I did not expect to give but four, which made 44 dollars odds. the Committee of the House ordered the paper to be made, & did not agree for

Massacre,” “Harvard College,” and other plates, all of which were utilized for the same purpose, for different issues of Provincial money.



State of the Massachusetts Bay

15924

Dec 1 1777

RECEIVED of *Paul Sampson*
the Sum of *Forty Two pounds 17/*
for the Use and Service of the STATE of Massachusetts Bay, and
in Behalf of said STATE, I do hereby promise and oblige myself
and Successors in the Office of Treasurer, to repay to the said

Paul Sampson
or Heaver, by the first Day of March, A. D. 1781, the aforesaid
Sum of *Forty Two pounds* *Quentun Shilling*
with Interest Annually, at Six per Cent. per Annum.

S. Kelley Witnesses my Hand
Eye Price

J. Boyer
J. Boyer

the price, & I was obliged to pay the paper maker his demand.”¹

The next day the House of Representatives passed a resolve “that the two pair of Copper plates now in the keeping of s^d Receiver General be delivered to M^r Paul Revere Engraver . . . and that he be directed to proceed with all expedition in the cutting or engraving a new sett of plates for the Striking off Bills of Public Credit to the amount of Seventy-five thousand pounds.”²

When the second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, May 10, 1775, one of their first acts was to authorize the issuing “a sum not exceeding two millions of Spanish milled dollars,” “by the Congress in bills of credit for the defence of America;” and that “the twelve confederated colonies [Georgia was not then represented] be pledged for the redemption of the bills of credit now directed to be emitted. This was June

Massachusetts Archives, vol. 138, p. 271.

² *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 207, p. 254.

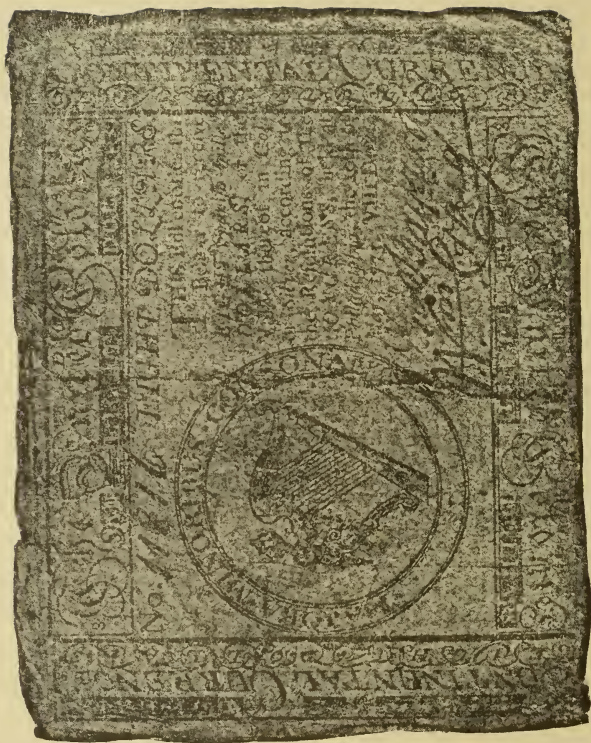
22. A committee, of which John Adams and Benjamin Franklin were members, was appointed to procure the plates and superintend the printing of the bills. The plates were engraved by Revere. The paper used was so thick that the British called it "the pasteboard currency of the rebels."¹



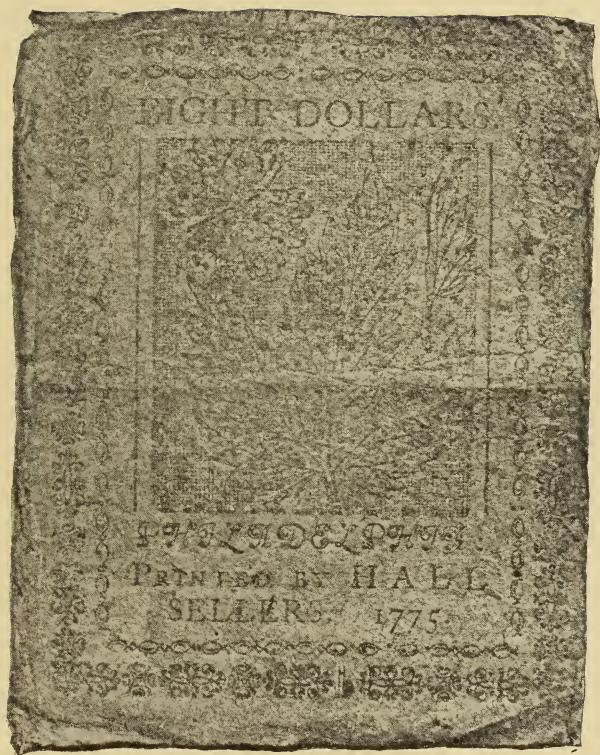
COLONY SEAL, MADE BY REVERE.

The seal used by the Colony from 1775 to 1780 was engraved by Revere, as will be seen by an item from one of his bills

¹ *Cyclopædia of United States History*, by Dr. Benson J. Lossing, p. 320.



BILL FOR \$8.00, FACE.



BILL FOR \$8.00, BACK.

rendered for printing the Colony notes, under date of August 29, 1775.

To Engraving a Colony Seal	3,, 0
To Silver for the Seal 5oz. 5	1,, 14,, 10 ¹

When Massachusetts became a State a new seal was ordered, as follows :

“ COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

“ IN COUNCIL December 13th, 1780.

“ Ordered that Nathan Cushing esq^r be a Committee to prepare a Seal for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts — who reported a Device for a Seal for said Commonwealth as follows — viz. *Sapphire*, an Indian dressed in his shirt, moggosins, belted proper — in his right hand a bow

This money was issued in the following denominations :

49,000 bills of 8 dollars each	\$392,000
49,000 “ “ 7 “ “	343,000
49,000 “ “ 6 “ “	294,000
49,000 “ “ 5 “ “	245,000
49,000 “ “ 4 “ “	196,000
49,000 “ “ 3 “ “	147,000
49,000 “ “ 2 “ “	98,000
49,000 “ “ 1 “ “	49,000
11,800 “ “ 20 “ “	236,000
<u>403,800</u>	<u>\$2,000,000</u>

¹ *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 173, p. 11.

Topaz— in his left an arrow, its point toward the base—of the second on the Dexter side of the indian's head, a Star. *Pearl* for one of the United States of America. — *Crest*, on a wreath a dexter arm cloathed & ruffled proper, grasping a broad sword, the Pommel & hilt *Topaz*—with this motto, — 'Ense petit placidam sub Libertate quietem' — And around the Seal, 'Sigillum rei-publicæ Massachusettensis.'

"Advised that the said Report be accepted as the Arms of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

"True Copy of Record

"Attest JOHN AVERY Sec^y." ¹

Revere made the seal, which is still in use, and his bill was as follows:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS TO PAUL REVERE, D^N.

To Engraving a Seal

£900 — 0 — 0

Boston, Decem. 23d 1780

PAUL REVERE.

In Council Feby. 2, 1781 R^d & Advised
that a Wt be drawn on the Treasury for £15
new Emission in full Discharge of this Acco. JN^o. AVERY Sec^y.²

¹ Family papers.

² *Massachusetts Archives*, vol. 177, p. 332. The Council had said on face of the bill, "Deduct £300," leaving it "£600 or £8 hard money, equal to £15 New Emission."

OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES
AND TRADES.





CHAPTER XV.

OTHER PUBLIC SERVICES AND TRADES.

ON COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE — ON COMMITTEE TO REPORT NAMES OF "ENEMIES OF THIS CONTINENT" — TO PREPARE A LIST FOR DRAFT — TO WAIT ON GENERAL WASHINGTON — A FIREWARD — PRACTICES DENTISTRY — AIDS IN IDENTIFYING BODY OF DR. WARREN — HIS ADVERTISEMENT — MAKES PICTURE FRAMES — ENGRAVES DIES FOR COINS AND MEDALS.

ON the 13th of February, 1776, the General Court of Massachusetts instituted the "Committee of Correspondence," to act in the several towns, passing a preamble and two resolutions: a portion of the first resolve was: "That the several Towns in the Colony be and hereby are directed and empowered at their Annual Town Meeting in March, to choose by written Votes of such as are qualified by law to Vote

for Representatives, or in Town Affairs, such a number of the Freeholders, Inhabitants of said Towns respectively as they shall think proper, whose Principles are known to be friendly to the Rights and Liberties of America, to serve as a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety, for the year next ensuing."

After the evacuation of Boston by the British troops and loyalists, a town meeting "Assembled at the Old Brick Meeting House on Fryday the 29 Day of March Anno Domini 1776," when, "the said Votes being brought in and sorted, it appeared that The Hon^{ble} Samuel Adams Esq. The Hon^{ble} John Hancock Esq. Joseph Greenleaf Esq. (resigns) Nathaniel Appleton Esq. Oliver Wendell Esq. Mr. William Dennie, Richard Boynton Esq. Cap^t. William Mackey, Nathaniel Barber Esq. John Bradford Esq. Mr. William Powell, Caleb Davis Esq. William Cooper, Mr. John Sweetser, John Brown Esq. John Pitts Esq. Mr. Edward Church, Cap^t. Isaac Phillips. Thomas Crafts Esq. Cap^t. Edward Proctor, Cap^t. John Pulling, Major Paul Revere, Mr. Peter Boyer,

Eng'd for Roy

Amari M^e

V. 12

N^o XVII



Maximilien Clairon

Major Abiel Ruddock, M^r. Thomas Hitchburne, Perez Morton Esq. Benjamin Hitchburne Esq. were chose a Committee of Correspondence, Inspection and Safety for the Year ensuing.”¹

On May 7 it was “Voted that Cap^t. William Mackey, Cap^t. John Pulling, M^r. William Powell, Maj^r Paul Revere, M^r. Thomas Hitchburne, Caleb Davis Esq., Cap^t. Isaac Phillips be and hereby are appointed a Sub Committee to Collect the names of all Persons who have in any manner acted against or opposed the Rights and Liberties of this Country or who have signed or voted any Addres to General Gage approving his errand to this Colony, or

¹ At this same meeting of the “Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boston” it was voted that “Thomas Crafts Esq. Col. Thomas Marshall Major Paul Revere be a Committee to wait on General Washington, & to acquaint him that it is the Desire of the Town, that the Four Pieces of Cannon which are in the Continental Train of Artillery, & belonging to the Town of Boston, may not be carried out of this Colony, if his Excellency should apprehend the general Interest of the Colony will permit their remaining here.” Revere was chosen one of the sixteen firewards for the ensuing year, at this same meeting. — *Report of Record Commissioners*, vol. 18, p. 228.

his Administration since the dissolution of the General Court at Salem in 1774. — or to Governor Hutchinson after the arrival of General Gage or to General How, or who have signed or promoted any Association for Joining or assisting the Enemies of this Continent; and of such as have fled from this Colony to or with the British Army, Fleet or elsewhere together with their respective Crimes and Evidences or Depositions, which may be procured to prove the same agreeable to a Resolve of the General Court of this Colony bearing date April 19, 1776.”

At a session of this Committee in the Council Chamber, July 21, it was “Voted, that Major Reveire, Maj^r Barber, Cap^t Proctor, Cap^t Pulling, M^r Boyer & M^r Mourton be a Committee to prepare a List of suitable Persons to be draughted, in case of any failure in the Inlistment of the same to be Reported to this Committee.”

The transactions of this Committee for a period of six months, beginning May 7, 1776, taken from the original record-book in the archives of the City of Boston, are printed in

the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, for 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879 and 1880.

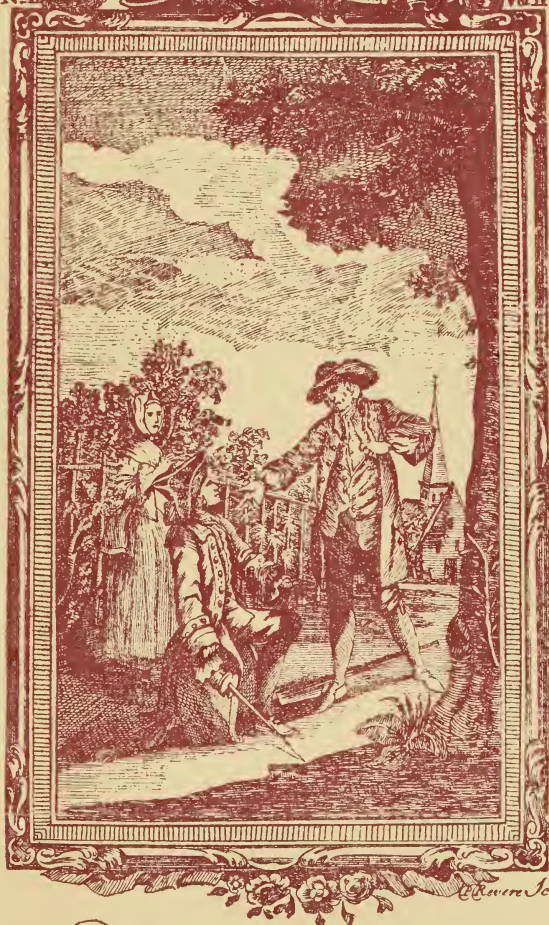
In some "Reminiscences Relating to General Warren and Bunker Hill," communicated by General William H. Sumner to the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register* for April, 1858, the fact is stated that after the evacuation of Boston by the British, in March, 1776, the friends of Gen. Warren were informed where he had been buried "in the grave with a person with a frock on." The body was exhumed in the presence of two brothers of Dr. Warren, who were perfectly satisfied as to its identity. Gen. Sumner says: "If stronger evidence of its identity were wanting, that afforded by Col. Revere, who set the artificial tooth, and who recollected the wire he used in fastening it in, would afford it." This shows that Paul Revere had followed still another trade about which but little has been known. The following communication to the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, of September 17, 1881, by Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, gives testimony on the subject of his connection with this branch of his business:

“PAUL REVERE AND EARLY DENTISTRY IN
BOSTON.

“ The following advertisement is printed in the supplement to *The Boston Gazette and Country Journal* of September 19, 1768, and would seem to show that Paul Revere at a very early period practiced the rudiments of dentistry, though it does not appear that he filled dental cavities. He was at this time a young man just beginning to make a reputation as an engraver, while still following his trade as a goldsmith:—

“ ‘ WHEREAS many Persons are so unfortunate as to lose their Fore-Teeth by Accident, and otherways, to their great Detriment, not only in Looks, but speaking both in Public and Private:— This is to inform all such, that they may have them re-placed with artificial Ones, that looks as well as the Natural, & answers the End of Speaking to all Intents, by PAUL REVERE, Goldsmith, near the Head of Dr. Clarke’s Wharf, Boston.

“ ‘ * * All Persons who have had false
Teeth fixt by Mr. John Baker, Surgeon-



History of Lauretta.

Dentist, and they have got loose (as they will in Time) may have them fastened by the above, who learnt the Method of fixing them from MR. BAKER.’¹

“Mr. Baker had practiced dentistry in Boston a year and a half before this time, as appears by his advertisement in the *Massachusetts Gazette and Boston News-Letter* of January 22, 1767. It is as follows :

“ ‘ JOHN BAKER,


“ ‘ Surgeon Dentist

“ ‘ BEGS leave to take this method of informing the Public, That he shall leave this Place in Twenty Days at farthest:—That those who are disposed to apply to him may not be disappointed.

“ ‘ He also begs Leave to express his Gratitude for the Favours he has received while in Boston ; and hopes that those who doubted of the Safety of his Art from its Novelty in

¹ Such items as these are of frequent occurrence in his Day-book : “ Apr. 19, 1771. Mr. Samuel Hewes to Paul Revere, Dr. To Fastening teeth, 3s.” “ March 5, 1774. Mr. John Joy Dr. To Cleaning your teeth & one pot Dentrifice o. 4. 6.”

this Country, are now convinced of its Safety and Usefulness.

 “ ‘ Until he Leaves this Town he continues at Mr. *Joshua Brackett's* in School-Street; where he will be ready to serve the Publick in his Profession.

“ ‘ * * His Dentrifice, with proper Directions for preserving the Teeth and Gums, will be to be had at Mrs. Eustis's near the Town House, after he has left the Town. N. B. Each Pot is sealed with his Coat of Arms, as in the Margin of the Directions, to prevent Fraud.’

“ Mr. Baker was probably an Englishman, as no American would have used his coat-of-arms in the margin of his ‘Directions’; and he may without doubt be considered, in point of time, the first dentist in Boston. Two or three years afterward a Mr. Hamilton, of London, established himself here as a surgeon-dentist; and he advertised in the *Boston Gazette*, August 14, 1769, to ‘set’ teeth at two dollars each.

“ S. A. G.”

July 30, 1770, Revere had the following advertisement in the same paper, the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*:

“ARTIFICIAL-TEETH.

“PAUL REVERE,

TAKES this Method of returning his most Sincere Thanks to the Gentlemen and Ladies who have employed him in the care of their Teeth he would now inform them and all others, who are so unfortunate as to lose their Teeth by accident or other-ways, that he still continues the Business of a Dentist, and flatters himself that from the Experience he has had these Two Years (in which Time he has fixt some Hundreds of Teeth) that he can fix them as well as any Surgeon-Dentist who ever came from London, he fixes them in such a Manner that they are not only an Ornament, but of real Use in Speaking and Eating: He cleanses the Teeth and will wait on any Gentleman or Lady at their Lodgings, he may be spoke with at his Shop opposite Dr. Clark's at the North End, where the Gold and Silver-

smith's Business is carried on in all its Branches." ¹

That Revere made picture-frames, still another industry, is shown by the following from Mr. Augustus T. Perkins' memoir of John Singleton Copley: "There was Paul Revere, always a friend of Copley; when he returned from Fort Edward and resigned his commission as a Lieutenant of Artillery, he established himself as an engraver. He made an engraving on copper from a portrait of the Rev. Dr. Mayhew, and was celebrated for his political caricatures. He certainly designed almost all the solid wooden frames that surround Copley's pictures at the present time." In Revere's day-book are many charges for frames made for Copley.²

That he made and engraved dies for coins and medals is evident. Items like this appear in his day-book as early as 1764: "Joseph Cordis, To a Gold Medal." Mr. William S. Appleton, in describing one of the patterns

¹ Edes & Gill's charge for this insertion was "4s."

² Extracts from this day-book are printed in *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* for October, 1870, p. 391.

of a proposed coinage of copper for the State of Massachusetts, in 1776, says: "Nothing is known of its origin, but it has naturally been said to be the work of Paul Revere;"¹ and in a note he says: "Revere is one of the few persons of the time, who can be considered competent to have done such work, so far as we know."²

¹ *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* for 1870, p. 294.

² MS. letter, January 20, 1886.



ADOPTION OF THE
CONSTITUTION.





CHAPTER XVI.

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

MEETINGS AT THE GREEN DRAGON—HEADQUARTERS OF THE REVOLUTION—NORTH END MECHANICS—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—STATE CONVENTION—DANIEL WEBSTER'S SPEECHES AT PITTSBURGH AND ANDOVER—HIS TRIBUTE TO REVERE—CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—GREAT REJOICINGS—TWO LETTERS FROM FISHER AMES.

IN January, 1788, while the people of Massachusetts were agitated over the adoption of the Federal Constitution, important meetings of the shipwrights and other artisans of Boston were held at the Green Dragon Tavern, at which Revere presided.¹ Resolutions were passed setting forth the importance of its adoption, with a view of

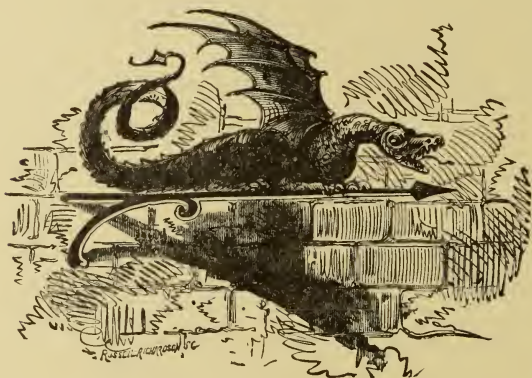
¹ “ This was the place of meeting of the Whig caucuses before the Revolution. Gen. Warren, particularly, was in the habit of attending these meetings. There they met Paul Revere and the

influencing the convention, which was composed of delegates from different parts of the State. This convention met in the meeting-house on Federal Street. Daniel Webster, in his speech at Pittsburgh, July 8, 1833, speaks of the state of affairs at that time, and of Revere's connection with the matter in the following manner: "It so happened, Gentlemen, that at that time much was thought to depend on Massachusetts; several States had already agreed to the Constitution; if her convention adopted it, it was likely to go into operation. This gave to the proceedings of that convention an intense interest, and the country looked with trembling anxiety for the result. That result was for a long time doubtful. The convention was known to be almost equally divided; and down to the very day and hour of the final vote, no one could predict, with any certainty, which side would preponderate. It was under these circumstances, and at this

bold mechanic Whigs of the North End to arrange such executive movements as might be required from time to time." — *Life of John Collins Warren*, by Edward Warren, vol. 1, p. 219.

crisis, that the tradesmen of the town of Boston, in January, 1788, assembled at the Green Dragon tavern, the place where the Whigs of the Revolution, in its early stages, had been accustomed to assemble. They resolved, that, in their opinion, if the Constitution be adopted, 'trade and navigation would revive and increase, and employ and subsistence be afforded to many of their townsmen, then suffering for the want of the necessaries of life;' and that, on the other hand, should it be rejected, 'the small remains of commerce yet left would be annihilated; the various trades and handicrafts dependent thereon decay; the poor be increased, and many worthy and skilful mechanics compelled to seek employ and subsistence in strange lands.' These resolutions were carried to the Boston delegates in the convention, and placed in the hands of Samuel Adams. That great and distinguished friend of American liberty, it was feared, might have doubts about the new Constitution. Naturally cautious and sagacious, it was apprehended he might fear the practicability, or the safety, of a general gov-

ernment. He received the resolutions from the hands of Paul Revere, a brass-founder by occupation, a man of sense and character, and of high public spirit, whom the mechanics of Boston ought never to forget.¹ ‘How many mechanics,’ said Adams, ‘were at the Green Dragon when these resolutions were passed?’



SIGN OF THE GREEN DRAGON TAVERN.

‘More, Sir,’ was the reply ‘than the Green Dragon could hold.’ ‘And where were the rest, Mr. Revere?’ ‘In the streets, Sir,’ ‘And how many were in the streets?’ ‘More, Sir, than there are stars in the sky.’”

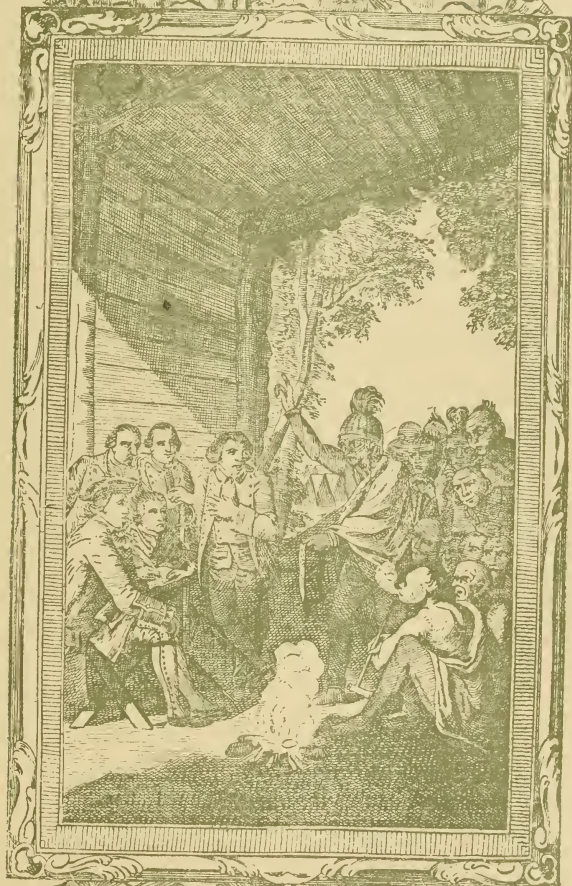
¹ These resolutions were carried to the convention by a procession, Revere marching at its head.

Again in 1843, in his speech at Andover, Webster alluded to the same subject: "This state of things continued till 1788, when the Massachusetts Convention to consider the Constitution was held in Boston. Some of the most eminent persons who have shed lustre on the State were members of that Convention, and many of them, as is well known, felt great doubts about adopting the Constitution. Among these were two individuals, none other than John Hancock and Samuel Adams, the proscribed patriots. But the energy, determination, perseverance, and earnestness of the mechanics and tradesmen of Boston influenced even these wise and great men, and tended to, and did, in an eminent degree, contribute to the ratification of the Constitution. Any man will see this, who will look into the public transactions of that day. There was a particular set of resolutions, founded on this very idea of favoring home productions, full of energy and decision, passed by the mechanics of Boston. And where did the mechanics of Boston meet to pass them? Full of the influence of these

feelings, they congregated at the headquarters of the Revolution. I see, waving among the banners before me, that of the old Green Dragon. It was there, in Union Street, that John Gray, Paul Revere, and others of their class met for consultation. There, with earnestness and enthusiasm, they passed their resolutions. . . . The resolutions had their effect. The Constitution was established, and a universal burst of joy from all classes, merchants, manufacturers, and mechanics, proclaimed the exultation of the people at the thrice happy event."

In this same speech, in speaking of the state of commerce, trade and manufactures, as existing in 1785, three years before, he said: "The artisans, with Paul Revere¹ and John Gray at their head, next addressed themselves to the mechanics in various parts of the State, setting forth the fatal conse-

¹ "Paul Revere, a distinguished mechanic . . . who organized and headed this powerful and respectable interest, in resistance to the aggressions of the British crown during the thrilling and memorable epoch of our Revolutionary struggle." (Dr. Valentine Mott in *Memoir of Dr. John Revere*, the youngest son of Paul.)



A Conference held between some Indian Chiefs
and Colonel Bouquet, in the Year 1764.

quences to their interests, not only of importations in British vessels, but of importations of foreign goods, free of tax, in any vessels whatever. They petitioned Governor Bowdoin and the Legislature for relief, by the establishment of imposts."

When the Constitution was adopted, festivities and entertainments of various kinds were held, including a procession of the arts and trades, to which Revere lent his active influence.

Recent writers deny that Samuel Adams was opposed to the adoption of the Constitution; ¹ affirming that he delayed giving in his adhesion simply from desire to gain more light on the subject; and George Bancroft says in reference to the same: "He never was opposed to the constitution; he only waited to make up his mind." ²

¹ Among them Rev. Edward G. Porter, D. D., in his address on "Samuel Adams" at the "Old South Church," October 26, 1884, and Prof. James K. Hosmer in his "Samuel Adams" in the *American Statesman Series*.

² Private letter to Prof. James K. Hosmer.

Soon after this time these two letters were received from Fisher Ames :

“NEW YORK April 26 1789.

“SIR

“You are entirely safe in the confidence that you will be aided by my good wishes and good opinion. For I have no doubt you would discharge in a satisfactory manner any office which should require activity fidelity & capacity. I am no stranger to your services and zeal on the side of liberty, and in my mind that sort of merit will greatly support the claims of the candidate who can plead it. The number of expectants however will be considerable, and many have merit and powerfull patronage. You are well informed that as a member of the house, I have no vote in appointment, but I will mention your wishes to Mr. Strong and perhaps you will think it prudent to ask Mr. Breck to write in your favor to Mr. Dalton. Having no legal & direct concern in the appointments [torn] afraid that I have come un [torn]

engagements to any one with th [torn] this
for you & your familys prosperity.

[torn] "with due regard y' very hble

Fisher Ames

[Address] "Paul Revere, Esq.

[Franked] "free Boston."

"F. Ames."

"PHILAD^A Jan^y 24 1791.

"DEAR SIR

"You wish to be informed in regard to the business of a National Mint. It is very desirable to have a national coinage. Our coinage, in particular, is liable to such abuses as no Government ought to suffer — But if the new Congress should not be called together in March next, which is more probable than that it will, the time will not admit of our finishing that business. The Secretary of the Treasury has not made a Report upon it, tho we expect it very soon — The Secretary of State in one of his Reports has advised having the coinage under the immediate direction of Gov^t and recommends

a man who probably would be employed— However your known ingenuity might qualify you for it. The circumstances will not much encourage the hope of an appointment.

“ You mention another subject — a place in the Excise. I need not tell you how fully I confide in your integrity industry and public spirit—for that you know already — But how do you stand with General Lincoln? his good word would go far. It is probable that a principal inspector will be appointed who will appoint Deputies — But if you should not think proper to depend on a deputation, and should send a petition to the Pres^t. asking an office in the Excise and referring for your Character to me, a regard to truth would oblige me to give my testimony in your favor.

“ I am Sir, your well wisher and

“very hble Serv^t

“ Col. Revere.

FISHER AMES.”

[Address] “ Colonel Paul Revere

[Franked] “ Fisher Ames. Boston.”¹

¹ These two letters from family papers.

MASONIC HISTORY.





CHAPTER XVII.

MASONIC HISTORY.

REVERE AN ENTERED APPRENTICE IN ST. ANDREW'S LODGE — ITS SECRETARY — ITS MASTER — MASSACHUSETTS GRAND LODGE — ITS SENIOR GRAND DEACON — BURIAL OF JOSEPH WARREN IN GRANARY BURIAL GROUND — THE RISING STATES LODGE — REVERE ITS MASTER — THE GRAND LODGE OF MASSACHUSETTS — REVERE ELECTED GRAND MASTER — STATE HOUSE CORNER-STONE SERVICES — SPEECHES OF SAMUEL ADAMS AND REVERE — MASONIC ADDRESS TO WASHINGTON — DEATH OF WASHINGTON — MASONIC ACTION — FUNERAL ORATION AND SOLEMNITIES — REQUEST FOR LOCK OF WASHINGTON'S HAIR — THE GOLDEN URN.

SAINT Andrew's Lodge of Free Masons was organized November 30, 1756, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Its charter was not received until September 4, 1760, when it "was laid before the Lodge, and in the same evening work was commenced under it by receiving Paul Revere, a gold-

smith and engraver as an Entered Apprentice.”¹

The *Boston Post Boy*, two years later, contained the following :

“ Notice is hereby given to the Brethren of the Antient and Honorable Society of FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS, That the Feast of St. John the Baptist will be celebrated by the Brethren of St. *Andrew's* Lodge, (duly authoriz'd, constituted and appointed to be held at Boston, by the Right Honorable, LORD ABERDOUR, Grand Master of Scotland) on Thursday the 24th Instant, at the Royal Exchange Tavern in King Street. Tickets to be had of

“ JOSEPH WEBB, jun.

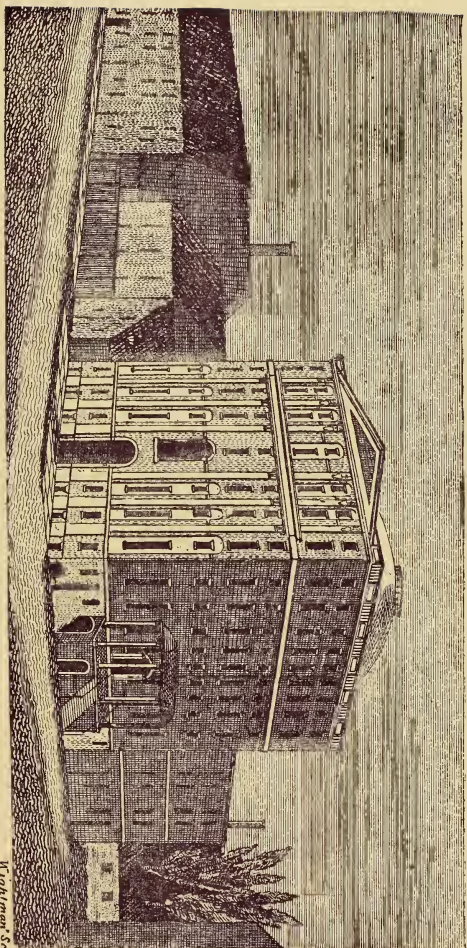
“ PHILLIP LEWIS,

“ PAUL REVERE.

“ Boston, June 14, 1762.”

In 1769 Revere became the Secretary of this Lodge, and from 1770 to 1771 was its Master,—succeeding Joseph Warren,—

¹ *Centennial Memorial of the Lodge of St. Andrew, and the Massachusetts Grand Lodge*, published in 1870.



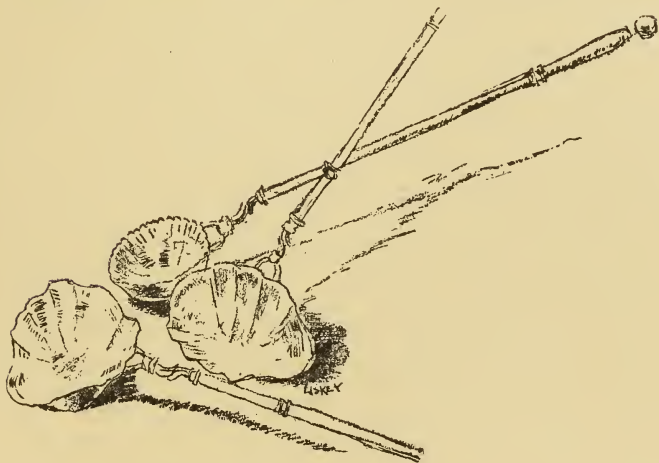
EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE.

W. H. Inman, Sc.

The view on preceding page represents the Exchange Coffee House, which was situated on Congress Square with entrance on State (King) and Devonshire (Pudding Lane) Streets. A number of Masonic Lodges met in its upper stories. It was burned November 3, 1818.

as also from 1777 to 1779, and 1780 to 1782.

The "Massachusetts Grand Lodge" was organized at Mason's Hall in the Green Dragon Tavern, December 27, 1769, by its



SILVER PUNCH LADLES, MADE BY REVERE.¹

first Grand Master, Joseph Warren, who was commissioned May 30, 1769, by the Grand Master of Masons in Scotland—Rt. Hon. George, Earl of Dalhousie,—“to be Grand Master of Masons in Boston, New England, and within one hundred miles of

¹ Property of St. Andrew's Lodge. Sketched by Laskey.

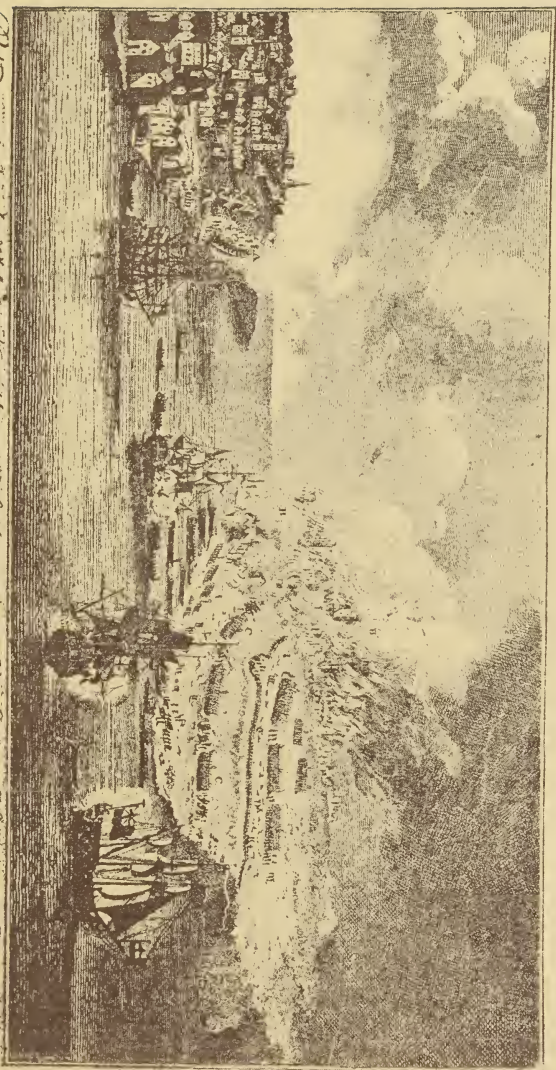
the same." Revere was made its "Senior Grand Deacon;" and he was one of the committee with Warren to apply to the Scottish Masons for this charter. September 19 of this year, St. Andrew's Lodge voted: "That the Lodge adhere to old regulations: that the G. Lodge be provided with Jewels made of any metal under silver: that the Lodge accept Bro. Paul Revere's offer to make the Jewels, and wait for his pay, till the G. Lodge is in cash."

After the re-interment of Gen. Joseph Warren in the Granary Burial Ground, the Grand Lodge having returned to the State House, the following vote was passed:

"COUNCIL CHAMBER, BOSTON, April 8, 1776.

"At a meeting of the Grand Lodge, and a numerous body of Free and Accepted Masons, after the re-interment of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, Joseph Warren, Esq., who was slain in the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.

"In the chair the Right Worshipful Joseph



View of the Attack on Bunker's Hill with the burning of Charles Town June 17th 1775.
A Boston Battery | B Charles Town | C British Troops attacking | D Bunker's Hill.

The view of the Battle of Bunker Hill on the preceding page, is from a picture in possession of A. O. Crane, by whose kindness it is here reproduced. It is thought by good judges to have been engraved by Revere, but it is not positively known as it does not bear his name. It is very similar to that which appeared in Barnard's *History of England*, which was reproduced in James H. Stark's *Antique Views of ye Town of Boston*, page 249; so similar that one may have been taken from the other; or, they may have appeared independently of each other. If anyone knows aught concerning these engravings they will confer a favor by making it manifest.

Webb, D. G. M. Voted, That our Brothers, Paul Revere, Edward Proctor, and Stephen Bruce, be a committee to wait on our Brother Perez Morton, Esq., and present our cordial thanks for his oration delivered this afternoon, and request a copy thereof for the press.

“Attest, WILLIAM HOSKINS, Grand Secretary.”

In 1783, the question of allegiance arose in St. Andrew's Lodge; whether it should pass under the jurisdiction of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, or remain by the Grand Lodge of Scotland. Twenty-nine members were for remaining and twenty-three against. This minority, under the lead of Revere, withdrew from St. Andrew's Lodge, and on the 4th of September, 1784, organized the “Rising States Lodge,”¹ which was chartered by the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, with Paul Revere as its first Master; his son Paul, Jr., joined this Lodge and became one of its officers. In the archives

¹ For impression from the original silver seal of this Lodge, made by Revere, see page xv.

of the "New England Historic Genealogical Society" there is a handsome diploma of membership of this Lodge, engrossed on parchment, issued November 16, 1787, to James Henry Langier de Tassy, duly signed by Paul Revere, Master, and Paul Revere, Jr. Junior Warden. Mr. Langier was of the firm of Langier & Minot, Merchants, 36 State Street, Boston, and his residence was on Winter Street.

In 1785, there arose a question in the history of Masonry, as to the legality of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and a convention was held in Charlestown May 26, whereat delegates from twelve different Lodges met to consider and settle the matter. "Rt. Worshipful Paul Revere" was the first named in the list of delegates. Not until 1792, were all of these differences of opinion settled, when a "union took place between the St. John's and Massachusetts Grand Lodge, and it was ever after called The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts." ¹

On the celebration of the "Festival of

¹ *Centennial Memorial of the Lodge of St. Andrew.*

St. John, the Evangelist," June 24, 1791, the Rev. Dr. William Bentley, of Salem, delivered the address, which was afterwards printed, as were others of his Masonic discourses.

The following letter was sent to Mr. Bentley:

" BOSTON, June 27, 1791.

" REVEREND BROTHER BENTLEY.

" The unanimous voice of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, through us their committee, tender you their cordial and brotherly thanks for your ingenious and well adapted discourse at the chapel on Friday last; and at the same time entreat the favour of a copy thereof for the press, which we flatter ourselves we shall receive from you.

" Your sudden departure from town deprived us of the honour we promised ourselves of waiting upon you personally.

" With the most affectionate salutation we are

" Very Respectfully

" dear Brother

“Yours Affectionately

“M. M. HAYES,

“PAUL REVERE,

“PEREZ MORTON,

“JOSIAH BARTLETT.”¹

Revere was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts from 1794 to 1797. While in that position he wrote the “charges” for installation of officers, still in use by the Masonic Fraternity. Some of the excellent sentiments therein are as follows: “Let complacency and benevolence flourish among you;” “May your love be reciprocal and harmonious;” “Avoid partiality, giving praise where it is due;” “You must preserve union, and judge in all causes amicably and mildly, preferring peace.” He also presented to the “Massachusetts Historical Society,” July 26, 1796, in behalf of the Grand Lodge, “The Constitution of the Society of Free and Accepted Masons,” very elegantly bound.

¹ From the MSS. collections of the American Antiquarian Society.

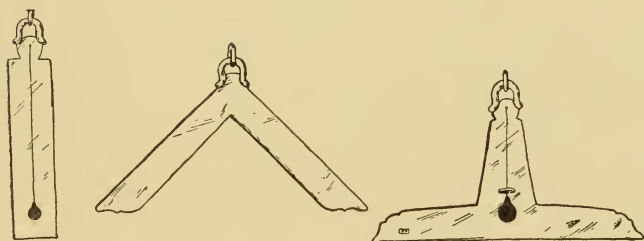


Engraved Printed & Sold by Paul Revere B.O.

MASONIC CERTIFICATE.

From the reverse of the Stamp Act Obelisk plate (see page 41), now belonging to Thomas S. Collier, of New London, Conn. Both sides of this copper-plate were utilized, which was the case with most of his plates.

The corner-stone of the present State House on Beacon Hill, Boston, was laid on the 4th of July, 1795. The State Government requested the Free Masons to take part in the ceremonies; and the officers and members of the different Masonic Lodges met with the State officers in Representative Hall, in the "Old State House," and thence pro-



SILVER MASONIC JEWELS. ¹

ceeded, in Masonic order, to the "Old South Meeting House," where they listened to an oration by George Blake, Esq.; ² after

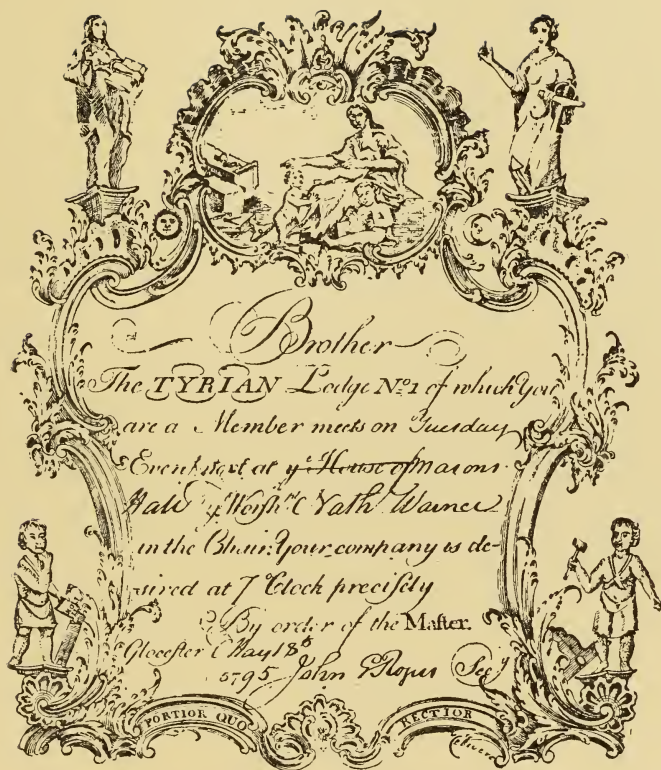
¹ Master, Senior and Junior Warden Jewels, made by Revere for the Tyrian Lodge, Gloucester, Mass.

² One of the newspaper accounts says of the orator: "In this truly Republican young gentleman, the audience recognized a Hancock, a Warren, and other patriots of '75."

which the procession was re-formed, and with the corner-stone, which was "on a truck, decorated with ribbons, drawn by 15 white horses, each with a leader," and escorted by the Independent Fusiliers, proceeded to the site. When the stone was in position, duly squared, plumbed and levelled, His Excellency, Governor Samuel Adams, delivered the following address to the immense concourse of people there assembled:

"Fellow Citizens.

"The Representatives of the people in General Court assembled, did solemnly Resolve, that an Edifice be erected, upon this spot of ground for the purpose of holding the Public Councils of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. By the request of their Agents and Commissioners, I do now lay the Corner-Stone. May the Superstructure be raised even to the top Stone without any untoward accident, and remain permanent as the everlasting mountains. May the principles of our excellent Constitution, founded in nature and in the Rights of Man,



TYRIAN LODGE NOTIFICATION.

On the preceding page, is a reproduction from the original engraving by Revere for the Tyrian Lodge of Gloucester, Mass. This engraving belongs to Mr. Geo. W. White, of Melrose, Mass.

be ably defended here : and may the same principles be deeply engraven on the hearts of all citizens, and there be fixed, unimpaired, in full vigor, till time shall be no more."

Grand Master Revere then delivered the following address :

"Worshipfull Brethren. I congratulate you on this auspicious day :—When the Arts and Sciences are establishing themselves in our happy country, a Country distinguished from the rest of the World, by being a Government of Laws, where Liberty has found a safe and secure abode, and where her sons are determined to support and protect her.

"Brethren we are called this day by our honorable & patriotic Governor, his Excellency Samuel Adams to assist him in laying the corner stone of a building to be erected for the use of the Legislative and Executive branches of Government of this Commonwealth. May we, my Brethren, so square our actions thro life as to show

to the World of Mankind, that we mean to live within the compass of Good Citizens, that we wish to stand upon a level with them, that when we part we may be admitted into the Temple where Reigns Silence and Peace.”¹

Underneath this corner-stone was placed a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

“ This Corner Stone of a Building, intended for the use of the Legislative and Executive branches of the GOVERNMENT

“ of the

“ Commonwealth of MASSACHUSETTS

“ was laid by

“ His Excellency SAMUEL ADAMS, Esq.,

“ Governor of said Commonwealth,

“ Assisted by the Most Worshipful PAUL REVERE, Grand Master, and the Right-Worshipful WILLIAM SCOLLAY, Deputy Grand Master, The Grand Wardens and Brethren of the GRAND LODGES of MASONS, on the FOURTH Day of JULY AN. DOM. 1795. A. L. 5795.

¹ From MS. found among the family papers.

“Being the xxth Anniversary of AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.”

At the conclusion of the services, the Governor, amid the cheers of the multitude and the booming of cannon, was escorted to the Council Chamber.¹

When Washington retired from the Presidency to the enjoyment of domestic life at Mount Vernon, the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts sent him the following address :

“The East, the West, and the South, of the Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to their most worthy Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON.

“Wishing ever to be foremost in testimonials of respect and admiration of those virtues and services with which you have so long adorned and benefited our common country, and not the last nor the least to regret the cessation of them in the public councils of the Union, your brethren of this

¹ *Columbian Centinel*, July 8, 1795.

Grand Lodge embrace the earliest opportunity of greeting you in the calm retirement you have contemplated to yourself.

“ Though as citizens they lose you in the active labors of political life, they hope as Masons to find you in the pleasing sphere of fraternal engagement. From the cares of State, and the fatigues of public business our institution opens a recess, affording all the relief of tranquillity, the harmony of peace, and the refreshment of pleasure. Of these may you partake in all their purity and satisfaction, and we will assure ourselves that your attachment to this social plan will encrease; and that, under the auspices of your encouragement, assistance, and patronage, the Craft will attain its highest ornament, perfection and praise. And it is our earnest prayer, that when your light shall be no more visible in this earthly Temple, you may be raised to the All Perfect Lodge above, be seated on the right of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, and receive the refreshment your labors have merited.

“ In the behalf of the Grand Lodge, we

subscribe ourselves, with the highest esteem,
your affectionate brethren,

“PAUL REVERE, *Grand Master*.

“ISAIAH THOMAS, *Senior Grand Warden*.

“JOSEPH LAUGHTON, *Junior Grand Warden*.

“DANIEL OLIVER, *Grand Secretary*.

“Boston, March 21, 1797.”¹

To this address Washington replied in a letter filled with kind and reciprocal sentiments.

On the death of Washington the Masonic Fraternity in Boston, took prominent and appropriate action. A special meeting of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts was held in Concert Hall,² January 8, 1800, to make the necessary preparations for the “commemoration of the decease of our late Illustrious Brother, George Washington!” A vote was passed to form a public procession

¹ *Washington and his Masonic Compeers*, by Sidney Hayden, pp. 170-71.

² This hall was on the corner of Court and Hanover Streets, and was used for meetings of the Freemasons from 1754 to 1807; and it was the scene of many important events during the Revolutionary period.

on the 11th of February, and invite all the Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge to participate.

A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the delivery of a "Funeral Oration or Eulogium" on Washington. This oration was delivered by Timothy Bigelow, and it was afterwards printed in both pamphlet and book.¹

Still another committee of the Grand Lodge was appointed, consisting of "R. W. Brothers John Warren, Paul Revere and Josiah Bartlett, Past Grand Masters," to write a letter of condolence to Mrs. Washington. This correspondence was as follows:

"BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1800.

"MADAM — The Grand Lodge of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have deeply participated in the general grief of their fellow-citizens, on the melancholy occasion of the death of their beloved Wash-

¹ "Eulogies and Orations | on the | Life and Death | of |
General George Washington | First President | of the |
United States of America, | Printed for W. O. & L. Blake |
No. 1 Cornhill, Boston, 1800."

ington. As Americans, they have lamented the loss of the chief who led their armies to victory and their country to glory; but as *Masons* they have wept the dissolution of that endearing relation by which they were enabled to call him their friend and their Brother. They presume not to offer you those consolations which might alleviate the weight of common sorrows, for they are themselves inconsolable. The object of this address is not to interrupt the sacred offices of grief like yours; but they are mingling tears with each other on this common calamity, to condole with you on the irreparable misfortune which you have individually experienced.

“To their expressions of sympathy on this solemn dispensation, the Grand Lodge have subjoined an order that a *Golden Urn* be prepared as a deposit for a lock of hair, an *invaluable* relique of the Hero and the Patriot whom their wishes would immortalize; and that it be preserved with the jewels and regalia of the Society.

“Should this favor be granted, Madam, it

will be cherished as the most precious jewel in the cabinet of the Lodge, as the memory of his virtues will forever be in the hearts of its members.

“ We have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your most obedient servants,

“ JOHN WARREN,

“ PAUL REVERE,

“ JOSIAH BARTLETT.

“ Mrs. Martha Washington.”

To this epistle the following reply was received :

“ MOUNT VERNON, Jan. 27, 1800.

“ GENTLEMEN — Mrs. Washington has received, with sensibility, your letter of the 11th inst. inclosing a vote of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, requesting a lock of her deceased husband’s *hair*, to be preserved in a *Golden Urn*, with the jewels and regalia of the Grand Lodge.

“ In complying with this request by sending the lock of hair which you will find enclosed, Mrs. Washington begs me to assure you that she views with gratitude the trib-

utes of respect and affection paid to the memory of her dear deceased husband; and receives with a feeling heart the expressions of sympathy contained in your letter.

“With great respect and esteem, I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

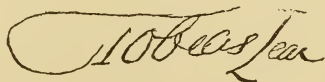
“Your most obedient servant,

“JOHN WARREN,

“PAUL REVERE,

“JOSIAH BARTLETT,

“*Past Grand Masters.*”¹

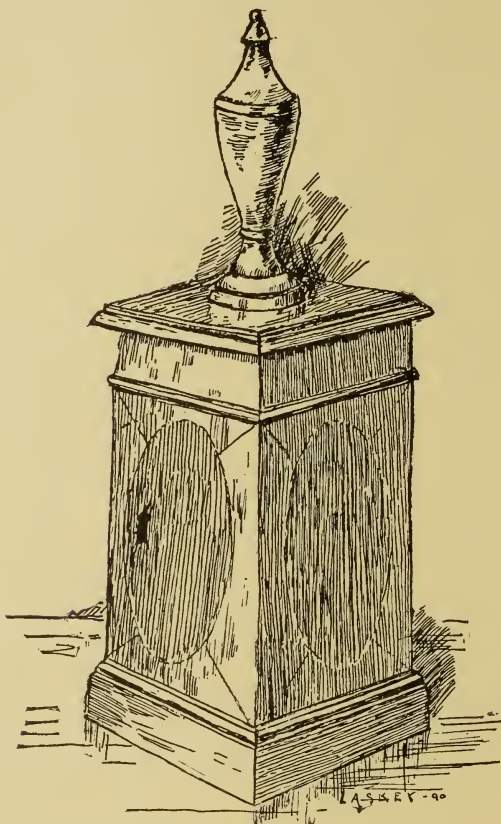
A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely reading "John Warren".

This “golden urn” is three and seven-eighths inches high, and was made by Paul Revere, as was also, without doubt, the wooden pedestal on which it stands, which has a door with lock and key, and into which the urn is placed when unscrewed from its resting place on the top. It has this inscription:

“This Urn incloses a Lock of Hair of the Immortal WASHINGTON, PRESENTED,

¹ This correspondence is taken from the Records of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, by the kindness of Sereno D. Nickerson, Esq., Recording Grand Secretary.

January 27, 1800, to the Massachusetts GRAND



GOLDEN URN WITH WASHINGTON'S HAIR.¹

LODGE, by His amiable WIDOW. Born Feb.
11, 1732. Ob^t. Dec^r. 14, 1799."

¹ Sketched by Howard G. Laskey.

The top unfastens and the lock of hair is coiled under glass. This precious relic is jealously and sacredly guarded, being handed down from one Grand Master to another out of whose possession it never passes. A companion urn has recently been obtained by the Grand Lodge, which contains a lock of hair belonging to James Abram Garfield.

The funeral solemnities of Washington, were observed in Boston, February 12, 1800, under the auspices of the Masonic Fraternity, on which occasion Revere was one of the Pallbearers. The insignia consisted of a pedestal covered with a pall on which was a large white marble urn, and other suitable emblems. On the urn was the inscription: "Sacred to the Memory of Brother GEORGE WASHINGTON; raised to the ALL PERFECT LODGE Dec. 14, 5799. — Ripe in years and full of glory." For many years this urn was sacredly cared for. On the 13th of March, 1809, the Masons appointed a committee to "examine the Urn &c. procured by the Grand Lodge as a testimony of their Veneration for the exalted character,

and example of their Illustrious Brother, and Patron, George Washington, Esq. Deceased; and to enquire if a suitable place could be appropriated for it in Mason's Hall." That committee reported that they had "visited the House of R. W. Paul Revere Esq. Past Grand Master, and find that the most scrupulous care had been observed in the preservation of the Urn and its appendages: They also find that the most proper place for them in the Hall is directly over the Chair of the M. W. Grand Master;"¹ and the following communication was sent at this time:

"BOSTON, March 15, 1809.

"R. W. PAUL REVERE, ESQ.

"The following Resolve passed the Grand Lodge the last quarterly Communication, I with pleasure transmit you; also our last printed Circular and remain with great personal respect and Brotherly affection yours,

"JOHN PROCTOR

"*G^d Secretary.*

¹ Records of the Grand Lodge.

“ Resolved — that the thanks of the Grand Lodge be given to the Right W. Paul Revere Esq Past Grand Master, for the care he has hitherto taken of the *Urn* & its appendages, used at the Funeral procession of our Most Worthy and Revered R. W. Brother George Washington Esq. Deceased; and that he be requested to permit them to remain under his protection, until the Grand Lodge shall have it in their power otherwise to dispose of them.

“ Attest JOHN PROCTOR
G. Secy.”¹

¹ From family papers.



CORRESPONDENCE.





CHAPTER XVIII.

CORRESPONDENCE.

REVERE TO MATHIAS RIVOIRE IN FRANCE — HIS PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON — RIVOIRE'S ANSWER — JOHN RIVOIRE OF GUERNSEY TO REVERE — REVERE'S ANSWER — PATRIOTIC SENTIMENTS — DOMESTIC RELATIONS.

AFTER Revere left the military service the following correspondence took place between him and his cousins, the Rivoires :

Paul Revere to Mathias Rivoire, in France :

“ DEAR COUSIN.

“ Your favor under cover of Mr. Jonathan Williams came safe to hand. I am exceedingly glad to find you are desirous of continuing a correspondence. You have laid me under great obligation by your pleasing communications of the particulars of our

Family in France, but I do not clearly understand how near you are related to my Father, be kind enough in your next to let me know and whether any part of my Grandfather's estate ought to have come to my Father and the situation it is now in.

“I have not heard from our Cousin in Guernsey since 1775, the communication having been stopped by the War. There were two brothers, John & William, but William is dead—he was lost at sea.

“With the utmost cheerfulness I communicate to you, what you so kindly inquire after ‘my situation in life.’ My Father was a Goldsmith, he died in the year 1754, he left no estate, but he left a good name and seven children, three sons and four daughters. I was the eldest son. I learned the trade of him and have carried on the business ever since; until the year 1775 when the American Revolution began; from that time till May 1780, I have been in the Government service as Lieut. Col. of an Artillery regiment—the time for which that was raised then expired and I thought

it best to go to my business again, which I now carry on, and under which I trade some to Holland. I did intend to have gone wholly in to trade but the principal part of my interest I lent to Government, which I have not been able to draw out; so must content myself till I can do better. I am in middling circumstances, and very well off for a tradesman. I am forty-seven years old; I have a wife and eight children alive; my eldest daughter is married; my eldest son has learned my trade since we left the army, and is now in business for himself. I have one brother and two sisters alive.

“ You desire me to send you a seal with the arms of our Family; enclosed is one, which I pray you to accept of: it is one of my own engraving (for that is part of my trade) which I hope will be acceptable to you.

“ Before this reaches you, you will have heard of the victory gained over the British Army by the Allied Armies commanded by the brave General Washington. (A small

engraving of him, I send enclosed, it is said to be a good likeness and it is my engraving.)¹ Which I hope will produce peace.

"My wife joins with me in our best love to your good lady and family.

"Your loving Cousin."²

Mathias Rivoire answered as follows:

"DEAR COUSIN.

"I have received in course under cover of Mr Jon.ⁿ Williams of Nantes your letter dated sixth of October 1781, together with a silver seal and an engraving of General Washington representing a gallant warrior.

¹ An extensive search and correspondence fails to bring to light this portrait of Washington. W. S. Baker, of Philadelphia, who has written and published much concerning the portraits of Washington, and who has a very large collection of them, writes that he does not know of its existence. So, also, does W. F. Havemeyer, of New York, who has a large collection. William John Potts, of Camden, N. J., under date of May 14, 1891, thinks that possibly the original from which Joseph Wright engraved the portrait of Washington for the *Massachusetts Magazine*, for March 1791, may have been by Revere, but there is no certain knowledge of it. No member of the Revere family now living has ever seen the original.

² A copy of the letter sent; there is no date nor signature.

“I cannot express how much pleasure I have received from your kind present and heartily wish for an opportunity to show the grateful sense I have of it, by sending you something that might be equally agreeable to you.

“In the mean time I beg you to let me know in what manner I can return the value of the seal, which I am always ready to satisfy.

“I can not give you any light on the question whether these Arms are the same as mine, on the contrary I beg that you will let me know how you and our relations in Guernsey come to make use of them. I know them only from that.

[He then gives the genealogical information from family registers, embodied in the first chapter, and proceeds:]

“The result then is that your Father was brother to the deceased Mr. Simon Rivoire who died a little while ago, aged eighty years, without ever having been married and that you are his nephew, consequently cousin Germain to the nephews he has left;

so that you and I are found to be Cousins in the next degree, viz. second cousins which as you see, is very near.

“ I repeat again that I am extremely flattered therewith assuring you, that if it be agreeable to you, we will continue our correspondence which shall demonstrate as far as depends upon me more & more the sentiments of a kinsman sincerely attached to you by affection and friendship, proof against every accident, with which disposition

“ I remain dear Cousin

“ Your very humble & most

“ obedient servant

“ MATHIAS RIVOIRE.

“ P. S. My wife and family are all much obliged to you for your compliments and we unite in our kind wishes & respects to you & your family.

“ As to the pretensions that you may have entertained of the estate of your relatives at Riancaud, I did not think it proper to speak of the matter upon my first visit because it would not have been polite, besides supposing that you might have some claim there-

on it would be of very little consequence to you, for he that died last could hardly live upon his income. He made Mons. Mervilleaux his nephew, the son of his sister, his heir. He is the same Mervilleaux who furnished me with the extracts on the other side. He is by marriage your cousin Germain and has an own sister married to a Rivoire, nephew to the aforesaid Simon. She is a widow with one child living of that marriage.

“Dear Cousin this is all that I have to say to you at present, nothing further remains than to wish you perfect health and prosperity.”

Under date of Boston, December 27, 1782, Paul Revere makes note that the foregoing is the translation of letter received by him from Mathias Rivoire, St. Foy, France, in answer to one sent him dated October 6, 1781.

John Rivoire to Paul Revere.

“GUERNSEY Jan. 28th 1782.

“DEAR COUSIN.

“I wrote you the 18th ultimo acknowledging

your agreeable favor of 21st of January last my said letter was forwarded by my friends at Bordeaux who will forward this same to you by the first opportunity. You will find therein what confidence there is in the French Nation in general. You will also observe the opinion the Emperor of Moroco had of them by his letter to Queen Anne of Great Britain of which you have a true copy annexed with my last letter.

“You will find said letter also printed in the *Town & Country Magazine* of September last, page 472. I heartily wish the Americans could open their eyes in time before it is too late to repent the dangerous alliance they have made with the French. They seem at first like turtle doves, polite and humble till they can get their ends; but after they are masters there is none in the world such for tyranny and oppression. You may well compare them to Fire (viz.) ‘Good Servants but very bad Masters.’ You may depend their views are fixed on the best provinces in America, in order to be reimbursed for the exorbitant charges they

will find against America for aiding and assisting the Americans against their lawful Sovereign and Mother Country, against all Divine and human laws.

“By what I have learned from a Captain of our neighboring Island of Jersey, who was a prisoner at Boston about nine weeks ago, the French have already begun to show the inhabitants of Boston a specimen of their arbitrary disposition, by preventing a seventy four Gunship to be built there and cutting or sawing her keel in two pieces. The said Captain tells us he was an eye-witness to this fact, and also other disorders committed at Boston by the French which I do not enumerate. I wish the Congress knew them as well and in perfection as I do. Certainly they would not rely on any of their promises or even their signature in anything whatsoever. The French Court is very glad to see us destroy one another and with joy give their assistance to our mutual destruction, instead of us being hand in hand, united together to destroy this vermin and scum of the earth. I will suppose for one

moment there is faults on both sides, I mean between England and America, which is a similar case as between Mother and Daughter, how easy in my opinion the whole could be compromised and adjusted, England having repealed their Acts of Parliament concerning America, and leaving it as it was in the year 1763.

“Why don’t America accept this generous offer from its Mother Country? Some Americans will say for excuse it is too late, we have made a Treaty with France, we cannot be let off. There is no nation in the world but would do it, after opening their eyes to any dangerous Treaty they had made, which is the case with the Americans. Which Treaty tends only to their ruin and destruction.

* * * * *

“I will acquaint you with what I am in this Island. You remember I wrote you in 1771 or ’72 that my brother William had entirely ruined me by obliging me to pay his debts, being in partnership long before his death £2000 Sterling. I was after obliged to begin the world, but by my candor and honesty

I was first appointed Harbor Master with full authority to act, and now the States of this Island have added to my happiness by appointing me their Receiver General for all duties on goods & ships in this Harbor as also all places and harbors in this Island. I also receive the monies for the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and have been for these ten years past Captain of a Company of Militia in this Island. My Company consist of sixty-five men. All the men on this Island are disciplined as Regulars. I beg you will remember me to your brothers and families also to Mrs. Rivoire and all your family. I shall always be glad to hear from you or any one that bears the name of Rivoire, having never seen any but my brother deceased. With compliments

“ I remain dear Cousin

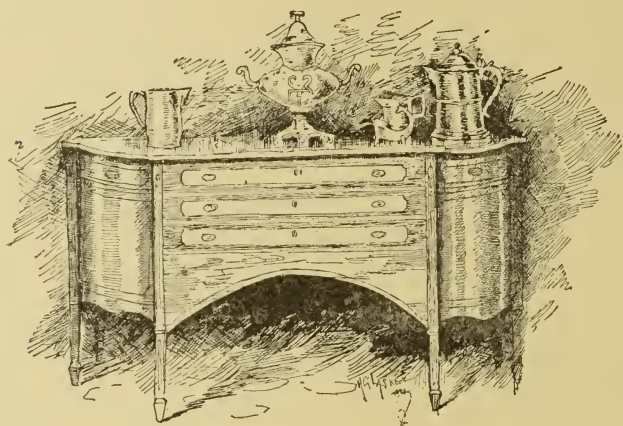
“ Your affectionate and loving Cousin

“ JOHN RIVOIRE.

“ P. S. Instead of America's quarrelling with its Mother Country it ought hand in hand to join with her and attack the Gold & Silver mines in the Spanish Dominions

in South America. As it is certain there is a revolt in those parts between the Spaniards and the natives."

To this Revere made the following spirited and patriotic reply:



REVERE'S SIDEBORD.¹

" BOSTON July 1 1782

" DEAR COUSIN

" Your favor of Jan^y. last, came safe to hand. It was forwarded by Mess. Bromfield

¹ Sketched by Howard G. Laskey. Now belongs to Mrs. John Revere, Canton, Mass.

& Ingraham at Amsterdam. This is the only letter I have received from you since March 1775. I am glad you are in health, and it gives me great pleasure to find that you are in so good business in Guernsey; you did not write me word, whether you were married; if you are not, nor do not marry soon, I am afraid they will call you an old Bachelor.

“I have received several letters from our cousin Matthias Rivoire in S^t Foy, he desires me to remember his best love to you.—You may remember, that in your letter to me in 1775, you gave me directions how to write to him; those directions found him; & we now correspond together.

“I am sorry my dear Cousin, that you have such despicable sentiments of the French Nation.—I can easily account for your prejudice; before this War, I was as much prejudiced against them as you are; and that prejudice arose from our connection with Brittan; now we have broke that connection; we can see with more impartial eyes, and find the French Nation to be quite

the reverse of what you suppose them, and of what we used to think them—they are a brave, humane, generous, and polite Nation. You tell me that the alliance we have entered into with that Nation is a dangerous one; we do not conceive that to be the case—So much is a fact, (on the side of that Nation) it is a *generous one*. You say ‘when once they get their ends answer’d & are masters, they are the greatest Tyrants in the world’—this we are sure of, they cannot be worse than the Brittons, and should they attempt to enslave us, we will serve them as we have done the Brittons, drive them from our Country. You say ‘we have entered into a war with Brittain against all laws human & divine.’ You do not use all the candour which I am sure you are master of, else you have not looked into the merits of the quarrel. They covenanted with the first settlers of this country, that we should enjoy ‘all the Libertys of free natural born subjects of Great Britain.’ They were not contented to have all the benefit of our trade,

in short to have all our earnings, but they wanted to make us hewers of wood, & drawers of water. Their Parliament have declared 'that they have a right to tax us & Legislate for us, in all cases whatever' — now certainly if they have a right to take one shilling from us without our consent, they have a right to all we possess; for it is the birthright of an Englishman, not to be taxed without the consent of himself, or Representative.

"You say that a Captain belonging to Jersey, informed you, that the French had prevented a 74 gun ship from being built that they cut or sawed her keel in two pieces & that he saw it done. You may depend it is an infamous falsehood; the ship stands just the same now as she did three years ago. The reason why she has never been finished is because we had not riggers sufficient for her. One ship of 74 Guns was launched at Piscataway this Spring & is now fitting for sea.

"You say 'The French are glad to see us destroy one another.' I cannot joyn

with you. I believe the French are glad to see Britain weakened; in short I am convinced that their chief motive in taking part with us, was that we might be independant of Brittain, for you must be sensible that Brittain had got to such a pitch of domination, (puffed up with the success of the last war with France & Spain) that they thought the whole world ought to be beasts of Burthen to them. I think that pride has been obliged to *stoop*.

“ You say ‘ You will suppose for one moment that there is faults on both sides; that is, England & America are both in fault.’ The supposition is intirely groundless, the fault is wholly on the side of England, America took every method in her power by petitioning &c. to remain subject to Brittain; but Brittain (I mean the British King & Ministers) did not want Colonies of *free men* they wanted Colonies of *Slaves*. Like the fable of the Woman & Hen, by grasping at too much they will lose all.

“ You ask why don’t America accept the generous offer from England to put them

in the situation they were in 1763. I answer for many reasons. They have enjoyed six years of independence, and no offer England can make will induce them to part with it — besides we can put no confidence either in your King or Ministers. Did not Lord North tell the parliament that he would accept of nothing short of unconditional submission, and why did he ever stoop to make us offers but to get us there; we should be the most abject Slaves in the whole world had they used lenient measures in the beginning of the war, matters would soon have been amicably settled. What has not England done to subjugate us? They have proved what Voltaire asserted of them, to be true, Viz that they are the *Savages* of Europe. They have hired foreign Troops to massacre us; they have set the Indians on our helpless women & children to butcher them — they have encouraged the Negro servants to assassinate their masters — they have burned our defenceless Towns & Citys — they have Ravished our Wives and daughters, — they have murdered our old men in cool blood

& have hanged our young men wantonly; and what is still worse if possible, they have confined the men, whom they have taken prisoners in loathsome ships & Goals till they have died by inches. I do assure you the name of an Englishman is as odious to an American, as that of a Turk or a Savage. You may depend that the Americans will never submit to be under the Brittons again. Should England declare them Independent in time they may enter into a Treaty with them similar to that of France, but no other.

“England has lately been trying to break our connections with France. But we have Resolved to Die in the last ditch, rather than break our National Faith.

“I now follow my business again of a Goldsmith & trade a little.¹ I have 8 children alive. The eldest daughter is married

¹ The following receipt indicates a venture in trade a few years earlier: “Boston Octor 8 1776 Recd of Paul Revere Esq. Two hundred & Eighteen pounds 1 | 7 in part for his Sixteenth part of Schooner Speedwell & Warlike Im-
pliments now on a Cruis

& has one child. My eldest son has left the Army & is in business for himself. My wife Joyns with me in our best love to you, My dear Cousin I must once more invite you to come to America. Should there be a peace, which I hope is not far distant, you may injoy all the liberty here, which the human mind so earnestly craves after. I am not rich, but I am in good circumstances & if you will come here you shall not want; while I have a shilling, you shall have part.”¹

Before receiving this answer John Rivoire wrote two other letters to Revere, in which he continued to belabor the French nation. In that of September 9, 1782, sent by one Capt. Thomas Houston, of Philadelphia, “who was brought in here by one of our Privateers,” he says · “I do really believe America will be Independent, but what will it be the better. It cannot protect its

¹ Many of his tax-bills from the year 1758 to 1815 have been preserved, and are now filed, with a great variety of other papers, in a scrap-book owned by his great-grandson, Joseph Warren Revere. At the date the above letter was written he was taxed £17.2.6. That for 1761, was for £1.18.10; 1794, for £6.10; and for 1810, \$62.70.

trade ; the least dispute with any power in Europe will put an end to it ; and will oblige them to call for assistance from their Injured Mother Country. I wish the Americans could see their error before it is too late, and that England and America were so firmly cemented that nothing could break their Union. We might after that laugh at the whole world.” And in that of October 15 which “goes by Capt. Daniel McNeill who has likewise been captured by one of our Privateers :” “It is with mortification to me to write to you, these two vessels being captured, as it is so unnatural to think the *French Scoundrels* should have brought us to cut each others throats. * * * I heartily wish some of the members of Congress should have the perusal of all my letters to you ; if they knew the French Nation as we do here in this Island they would be ashamed to be seen with any one of them. I suppose since they have been in New England they have told you and others what you mention, that Voltaire called the English ‘The Savages of Europe.’ The



The PATRIOTICK BARBER of NEW YORK or the CAPTAIN in the SUDS.

*Then Patriot, grand maintain thy stand,
And whilst thou savest America's Land,
Preserve the Golden Rule.*

*Forbid the Captains there to roam,
Halt! shew them force, then send 'em home,
Objects of ridicule.*

French may be very justly called *Insidious*, and *without Honor*. They are the Vermin of Europe, and Public Disturbers of Tranquillity throughout the whole World."

Other letters were received from John Rivoire, in one of which he acknowledges the receipt of the letter of July 1, 1782, in which Revere answered the attack on France, but makes no allusion to that subject, confining himself wholly to business and family matters. In one written March 9, 1786, Rivoire makes inquiry concerning one Paul Rivoire, who died at Philadelphia, Pa., in which an intimation is made that Revere had attempted to get possession of the property of the deceased. To this letter Revere answered as follows:

"BOSTON, May 19th, 1786.

"DEAR COUSIN

"Your favor of the 9th of March came safe to hand and I do assure you that it gave me much pleasure to find you were well; you mention thanks & returns for the buttons; your kind acceptance of them, and

your saying that you would wear them for my sake, is all I wish for so trifling a compliment; tho I must say, should your picture reach me, which you mentioned in a former letter, it would give me exquisite pleasure.

“ I have got our Cousin Mathias’s letter translated into English (for you must know, that I can neither read nor write French, so as to take the proper meaning). I do assure you I was greatly surprised that you could have so despicable an opinion of me, as to suppose that I could be guilty of so great a Crime, as to cheat you or any other person, much more a relation; or that I could receive to my own use, any man’s ‘ Estate or Effects ’ without a legal right; I do assure you, that I have as good a claim to the point of ‘ Honor and Honesty ’ you mention as any person who ever signed his name Rivoire (altho my Father and myself signed our names Revere, for which I thought I had given you sufficient reason in my former letters). I do assure you, I do not set so much value upon a little more Earth, as to

destroy that peace of mind and that clear conscience which I know myself possessed of. I never have and I never expect to receive, one single farthing by the death of any relation; on the contrary it has always been my lot to do for others and I desire to be thankful that it has been in my power to help them.

“You say, you desire ‘to be acquainted in full of this affair’ in my next; and then say, ‘you can have the truth from your friend Mr. Daniel Vardon of Philadelphia;’ and then subjoin ‘it is better to have the truth under my own hand-writing;’ I do assure you, my good Cousin, it gave me great pain when I read those lines; those cautions were quite unnecessary to me; all I can say is, I am sorry you did not know me better, it would have been quite sufficient with me if you had only desired me to give you a narration of the matter mentioned in Cousin Mathias’s letter. But I will now give it you in as concise a manner as possible.

“Some time in the beginning of the year 1782, I got acquainted with a French

Gentleman by the name of Domaseau, who had been some time in Philadelphia; he acquainted me that he knew one Paul Rivoire, a Frenchman who lived near that City; that he came from Cape Francois and bought a small farm and that he died, and had left no relations there, and advised me to write and make enquiry about him, for he did not doubt but he was a relation of mine. In consequence of which, I wrote to a Gentleman, a friend of mine in that City and desired him to make enquiry for me about him; he wrote me that such a person had died there, and that the French Consul had taken all his effects into his hands, for the benefit of his relations; I have never made any enquiry since, I believe I wrote to Cousin Mathias, that he might make it known to his relations; I suppose the reason why I did not mention the affair to you, was, because it was then war between the English and French. I cannot account why Cousin Mathias's letter to you should say 'le Cousin de Boston ma dit avoir forma opposition' but upon one principle, which is;

I wrote my letters in English and got them translated, and they made some mistake. I hope you will think me serious when I tell you that you may depend I never have, either by myself, or anybody for, or under me, received or ever expect to receive to the value of one single shilling of any person named Rivoire, or any person that ever died, either in 'Estate or Effects.'

"Since my last letter to you I have lost one of the finest Boys that was ever born, two years and three months old, named John, whom I named for you.

"I now begin to think I shall have no more children. I have had fifteen children and six Grandchildren, born in wedlock. Mrs. Rivoire and family join with me in our sincere wishes that the best of Heaven's blessings may descend and rest upon you, and believe me to be dear Cousin,

"Your sincere and affectionate
Relation and Servant." ¹

¹ No signature; copy for translation.

VARIOUS NEW ENTERPRISES.





CHAPTER XIX.

VARIOUS NEW ENTERPRISES.

A HARDWARE STORE — HIS DAY-BOOKS — BUILDS FOUNDRY AT NORTH END — LETTER TO BISHOP OF LANDAFF — CASTS CANNON, IRONWARE AND CHURCH BELLS — A BELL WITH A HISTORY — KING'S CHAPEL BELL — LETTERS FROM TENCH COXE AND HENRY KNOX — "OLD IRONSIDES" BUILT — MAKES COPPER WORK BY A NEW PROCESS — SUPPLIES FRIGATES CONSTITUTION AND ESSEX — HIS LETTER TO SECRETARY STODDARD.

AS Revere says in his letter to his cousin, John Rivoire, of Guernsey, written in 1782, he continued, after the close of his military service, in his business as "a Goldsmith," and "to trade a little;" manufacturing, as formerly, the fine and handsome articles of silverware, some of which are still in use, or kept as treasured relics. In the meantime, in 1783, he commenced a new

business on Essex Street, opening a "large store of hardware directly opposite where Liberty Tree stood." ¹

He also kept hosiery, coatings, and other merchandise, itemized in his day-books, and referred to in his quite extensive business correspondence, which covered many years, and has been carefully preserved. Items from one of his day-books have been given. Another, of later date, covers the period from August 2, 1783, to September 25, 1797.

These day-books contain the names of many of the most prominent Bostonians, and show a very great variety of articles

¹ Letter to Frederick William Geyer, London, of whom, as well as of other English merchants, he ordered all kinds of hardware. In payment of one invoice he sent "by Capt. Byfield Lyde three hundred & forty Spanish Mill'd dollars besides four Ingots of Silver No 9 is a Composition of mettals the Sweep of a Goldsmith's shop. No 10 is English Silver which had the Hall Stamp on it. No 11 is Gold lace burned & melted. No 12 is silver Ditto. Which be kind enough to get assayed and write a particular account of the value of what each piece Fetched pr Ounce for I expect it will be in my power to make considerable remittances in such things. These I send as a Sample the amount of which be pleased to place to my credit."

made, and work done.¹ There are gold necklaces, locketts, rings, bracelets, beads, buttons, medals, and cases for pictures; in silver, he made tankards, pitchers, tea-pots, spoons, spectacle bows, sugar-baskets, ewers, salvers, porringers, tureens, knee and shoe buckles, candlesticks, chafing-dishes, spatulas, etc., etc. There are many charges for engraving arms and escutcheons on copper-plate, and on silverware. Some of the charges are for odd kinds of work, as follows:

¹ The following is the copy of an account with Samuel Adams:

1785		
Dec. 31	To 1-2 Doz Sley Bells	£ ,, 7 ,, 6
1786		
May 6	To 1 Door Lock	,, 5 ,,
	To 4 pair hinges	,, 5 ,, 4
	To 2 thumb Catches	,, 1 ,, 4
	To 1 brandy cock	,, 1 ,, 9
Dec. 13	To 3 Truck Bells 2	,, 6 ,,
29	To 3 Sley Bells	,, 5 ,,
1787		
Jan. 10	To 1 Truck Bell	,, 2
CR.		£ 1 ,, 13 ,, 11
Dec. 21	By his account settled Novr.	
28th, 1787,	. . .	£ 1 ,, 13 ,, 11

“Sept. 14, 1764. Andrew Oliver. To Making a Sugar Dish out of an Ostrich Egg. 4, 0, 0.” “Feb. 1, 1768. The Estate of Doc^r John Clark Esq^r D^r To 11 Death’s head Rings gold W^t oz 1: 2: 12 To the Making at 2 | 8 £ 1: 9: 4.” In his letters to correspondents he several times reiterates the fact that “my chief dependence is on my Goldsmith’s Business, for the expenses of my Family.” In a letter to Mr. Geyer, April 15, 1784, he says: “We have had the most tedious Winter I ever knew; our harbour has been froze up, the greatest part the time; and the forming of a Bank here which is not opened yet, has made a great stagnation of money, that we have been able to do but little business.”

The Boston Directory for 1789, records “Paul Revere, goldsmith, No. 50 Cornhill.” This store was on the westerly side of what is now Washington Street, between Court Street and the present Cornhill, where afterwards for many years, was the bookstore of Messrs. Crocker & Brewster; now numbered 173 and 175. Revere also had

a small workshop, with tools, in the rear of his house on North Square, where he could work at odd jobs occasionally. But in the year 1788, he had established still another industry, as will be seen by the following letters from the family papers:

“ BOSTON, Nov^r 3, 1788.

“ MESS^{RS} BROWN & BENSON.

“ GENTLEMEN

“ We have got our furnass agoing, and find that it answers our expectations, & have no doubt the business will do exceedingly well in the Town of Boston. Mr John Brown when in Boston, informed me your furnace was to go soon. I should be glad that you would ship as soon as possible ten tons of Pigs by the way of Nantucket without there should be a vessell coming here from Providence. The pay shall either be paid to your Order here, or the money shall be sent you. I shall write you soon how much we shall want this fall. We are desirous to have a constant & regular supply of Piggs from your

furnace, & in Order to do it we think there cannot be a more effectual way, than by interesting you, or some of your Gentlemen, owners of the Hope furnace, in our furnace, for that end, we are willing to sell either one quarter, or one third of it; we offer it to you and should it not be agreeable to you, should take it kinde, if you make the offer for us, to any, or all the Owners of the Hope furnace. We do not desire better pay than Piggs, and the price to you will be a just proportion of the first Cost. Should be glad of an answer as soon as convenient. Should be much obliged to Mr N. Brown if he would send the Volume of Watson's Chemistry by the first opportunity.

I am Gentlemen

"Your most ob^d

"Hum Serv^t

"PAUL REVERE."

"BOSTON Sep^r 3 1789

"GENTLEMEN

"I am building an Air furnace for

melting of Iron & shall have Occasion for a large Quantity of Pigs from your Furnace, perhaps as much as One hundred Tonns pr year. I should be glad to know your terms, what is the lowest price pr Ton, what the pay must be, and how I am to get it. Your writing me an Answer as soon as is convenient will oblige Gentlemen

“Your Humble Servant

“PAUL REVERE.

“Mess^{rs} Brown & Benson”

[Providence.]

This foundry was established at No. 13 Lynn Street — now Causeway — corner of Foster Street.¹

¹ The first issue of the Boston Directory was in 1789. In it there is a “Thomas Revere, Silversmith, Newbury-street”; and “John Revere, taylor, Ann-street.” These were brothers of Paul, who were born in 1738 and 1741. The next Directory was issued in 1796. In that Paul is recorded as “bell and cannon foundrey, Lynn-street, house North Square,” and “Revere & Son, goldsmiths, Ann-street.” Paul Revere, Jr., is given as “goldsmith, Fleet-street.” and “Josiah Revere, hackman, Wilson’s Lane.” In 1798, Paul, Jr., appears in the same business, and also until the issue of 1807; and Edward until 1809; Thomas appears until 1803.

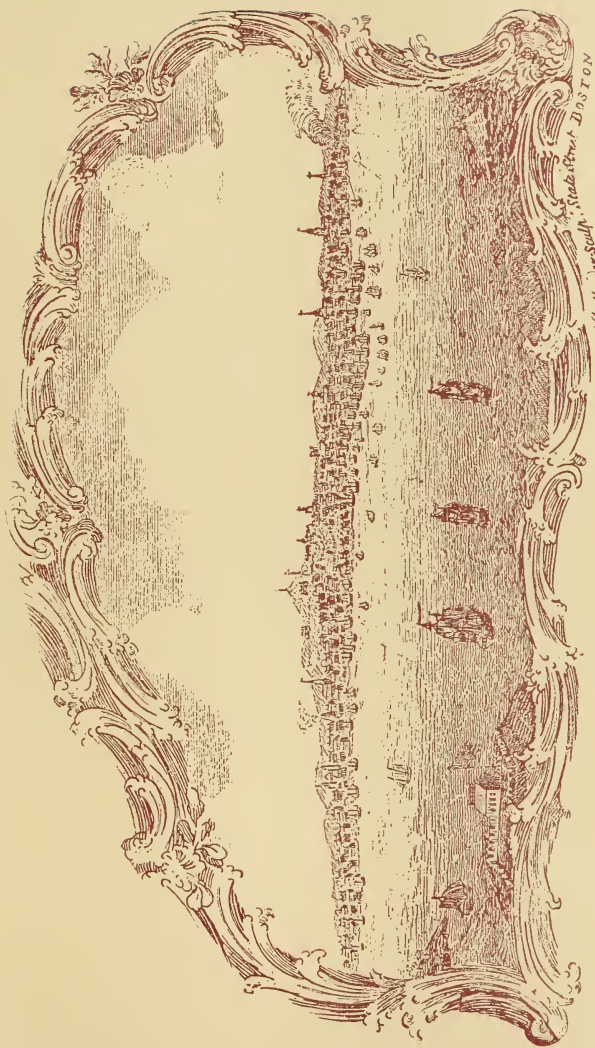
A copper-plate engraving of Boston, by J. Callender, which forms a part of the device surrounding the certificate of membership of the Boston Marine Society, the design for which was adopted by that Society in the spring of 1789, shows a volume of smoke rolling up from this foundry of Revere at the North End. This view was enlarged and published by A. O. Crane, in 1884.

To correct a wrong impression that had been given concerning the United States coin issued at this time, by a foreign work, he wrote the following letter:

“BOSTON N ENGLAND Feb^y 21 1790

“REVEREND SIR

“In perusing your invaluable Chemical Essays Vol 4 page 136, you make mention of pewter money coined by the American Congress, and give a discription of it. The very great pleasure which I have received from the perusal of those Volumes, and the exceeding good character I have heard of you, from some of your Countrymen, as a



Callender Sculp. State Street Boston

Boston Neck	Hollis St. Ch.	Entered according to Act of Congress 1884, by A. O. GRASS, Boston :	Salem St. Ch. New No. Ch.
Castle William. (now Ft. Independence)	Glass Ho. Hancock St. Ch.	Beacon Hill. Old Brick Ch. Brattle St. Ch.	
	Federal St. Ch.	Greep's House.	
		Pemberton Hill.	
		Old South Ch. Old State Ho.	Cockeys Ch.
		Fort Hill	Long Wharf Faneuil Hall.

VIEW OF BOSTON. 1788.

Man, and for fear some person of more consequence, has not endeavoured to set you right in that piece of History; I have inclosed you two pieces of money, one of them was printed under the direction of the American Congress, the other I am not so fully assured off; as they both answer to your description, except the mettall, I have sent them, supposing, if you were not possessed of them before, they might be acceptable to you as curiosities. As for pewter money, struck in America, I never saw any. I have made careful inquiry, and have all the reason in the world to believe, that you were imposed upon by those who informed you.

“I am Sir with respect & esteem

“Your most humble servant

“PAUL REVERE.

“The Reverend R. Watson.

“Bishop of Landaff.”

A short time after establishing his foundry he began the casting of cannon and iron-ware; and he soon added that of church bells.

For many years the casting of church bells formed an important part of his business; and very many of these, from the foundry of Revere, and Revere & Son, are still in use.

His first bell was cast for the "New Brick Church" on Middle Street. Its history is given, in part, in a note to Rev. Henry Ware's "Century Sermon," printed in the *History of the Second Church* by the Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D.: "The first bell was hung in 1743, and the same year the meeting-house was for the first time painted. This bell was removed and sold in 1780; and the bell of the Old North, which was larger, was hung in its place. It was injured in 1792, and forbidden to be rung except in case of fire, till it was recast, in the same year, and was the first bell from the foundry of the late Paul Revere, Esq., which appears by the following inscription upon it: 'The first bell cast in Boston, 1792, by P. Revere.'" An

¹ In a letter written in 1803, he speaks of having then cast sixty church bells of different sizes.

extended history of this bell is given by Rev. Edward G. Porter, D. D., in his *Rambles in Old Boston* in a chapter entitled "A Noted Bell," pp. 327-331.



REVERE'S FIRST BELL, AND STEEPLE OF THE NEW BRICK CHURCH.¹

Drawn by Howard G. Laskey.

This bell is still in existence, and in good

¹ This bell weighs 912 pounds. Cost of recasting and enlarging £74 7s. 8d. "Few bells have such a record as this.

condition, although not now in use. It is the property of Hon. Edward H. Dunn, of Boston.

The large bell now in the tower of King's Chapel was from the Revere foundry. The old bell, which was first used in 1772, was cracked while tolling for evening service May 8, 1814.¹

It has hung on three conspicuous churches, either in its original or enlarged form. It has summoned six generations of worshippers to the sanctuary. It has tolled for the dead, and awakened the living from their morning slumbers. It has opened the daily market, announced the hour for lunch, called the hungry to their dinner, and the weary to their beds. It has broken the stillness of the night by its dread alarm of fire. On momentous occasions it has rallied the citizens to meet in defence of liberty. It has sounded the tocsin of war, and rung merrily on the return of peace. It has assisted in the patriotic celebrations of the Fifth of March, the Seventeenth of June, and the Fourth of July. Truly such an active and faithful participant in the affairs of Boston during so long a period of our history deserves a place among the famous bells of the world." — *Rambles in Old Boston*, p. 330.

¹ The King's Chapel Records contain the following: "Extracts from the interleaved Almanack of the late Joseph Green, Esqr 1772, June 12. The Great Bell at King's Chapel, hung this day, weighing 2475 lbs., without the clapper, sound — E natural."

A new one was cast which bears this inscription: "Revere & Son Boston, 1816;" and from that day to this, its peculiarly rich tones have vibrated from out the four arched windows of this massive tower, the walls of which are five feet and six inches in thickness. When this bell was raised to its position, a wit commemorated the event in the following effusion:

"The Chapel church,
Left in the lurch,
Must surely fall;
For church and people,
And bell and steeple,
Are crazy all.

The church still lives,
The priest survives,
With mind the same.
Revere refounds,
The bell resounds,
And all is well again."

In 1794, he cast some twelve-pound cannon for the State of Massachusetts, and contracted with the United States Govern-

ment to make ten brass howitzers. Connected with this contract an interesting correspondence took place between himself and Tench Coxe, Commissioner of the Revenue,¹ and Gen. Henry Knox² and Timothy Pickering, Secretaries of War, con-

¹ The first letter from Commissioner Coxe was as follows :

“TREASURY DEPARTMENT

“REVENUE OFFICE, June 16th 1794.

“SIR.

“It is understood from the Secretary of War that you are disposed to cast some brass ordnance for the United States. The public service requiring twenty eight nch Howitzers of that metal, I have requested that you will inform me at what price you will deliver them finished and thoroughly proved, you finding the Materials, also at what price completely proved you will make them, if the materials are furnished by the United States. The weight furnished, to be that upon which the price is to be fixed. The time when you can deliver the first pair & each other pair, it is desired to know.

“I am Sir

“Your most obed^t Servant

Tench Coxe

“*Commiss. of the Revenue.*”

² One of the letters from General Knox concerning this ordnance is as follows :

cerning the casting, and with John Davis, Comptroller of the Treasury, about his pay for the same. Again in 1799, and later, he cast other ordnance for the United States.

The United States Frigate Constitution — “Old Ironsides” — was built at Edmund Hartt’s ship-yard, at the North End, Boston, during the years 1794–7. After the decision of

“WAR DEPARTMENT

“July 30 1794

“SIR

“I received your favor of the 22^d instant.

“Upon application to Mr Coxe I find that he has transmitted the Contract to Boston for you to sign.

“The Dolphins and also the Arms of the United States are to be upon them. The Arms are to be raised.

“The Calibre of the Howitzer to be eight inches and twenty five hundreth parts of an Inch.

“I am

“Sir

“with esteem

“Your obedient Servant

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Knox".

“Col. Paul Revere

“Boston.”

The Coxe and Knox letters from family papers.

the government to build in Massachusetts, Revere wrote the following letter:

“BOSTON, May 24, 1794.

“DEAR SIR:

“I understand that there are to be two Ships built in this State, for the General government, and that they are to be Coppered, if so, they will want *Composition bolts, Rudder braces, &c. &c.*

“I can purchase several tons of Copper here, and my works are fitted for such business: Should those things be wanted, and I understand by General Jackson, that it is in your department, if you will be kind enough to give me the refusal, you will much oblige me.

“I will do them as cheap as any one, and as well.

“Your Hum^{ble} Servant

“PAUL REVERE.” ¹

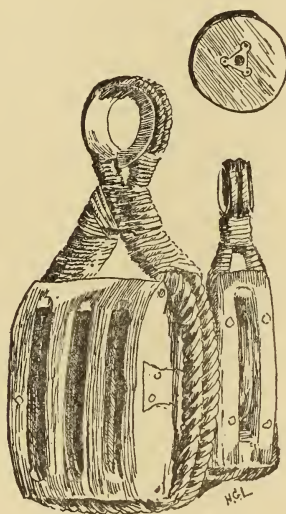
The contract for the brass and copper work for the Constitution,—bolts, spikes, cogs, braces, pintles, sheaves, pumps, etc.,

¹ From the autograph collection of Dr. John S. H. Fogg, South Boston. The letter has no superscription.

— was given to Revere; and his bill for the same as rendered to Gen. Henry Jackson,

H JACKSON

the agent for the Government, was \$3820.33.¹



CONSTITUTION BLOCKS AND SHEAVE.²

The bolts and spikes were made from malleable copper, prepared by a process known

¹ From a duplicate itemized bill among the family papers.

² The large block—61 inches high, including the strap, and 18 inches wide,—is one of a half dozen made by Daniel Adams

in this country only to Revere; a process on which he spent much time and great energy in perfecting. Possessed of this knowledge, and with facilities to apply this practical art, a very large business naturally came to him. Concerning this discovery, he says in a letter to Jacob Sheafe, Naval Agent at Portsmouth, N. H., July 4, 1799: "And what is more no man but myself in the four New England States, can melt the Copper & draw it into Spikes." And February 26, 1800, writing to Benjamin Stoddard, Secretary of the Navy: "I learn by that Gentleman [Col. Humphries] that there are no persons in either Philadelphia, or New York, that can make Copper, so malleable that it can be drawn in Bolts, Spikes, &c. under the Hammer." Again to Harrison to "heave down" the frigate *Constitution* when launched in 1797. The small one was in use on "*Old Ironsides*." The metal centres for the sheaves were made by Revere. These blocks were bought many years ago at auction, by Francis Low, Esq., of F. Low & Co., Riggers, who lets them for heavy work. They were used for lowering the siphons in the Boston and Salem Water Works, hoisting an 84-ton cannon at South Boston, and for other purposes. Above sketch is by Howard G. Laskey.

Gray Otis, Member of Congress, March 11, 1800, he states that it was the universal belief of all coppersmiths that no one in this country "could make Copper so malleable as to hammer it hot. I farther found that it was a Secret, that lay in very few Breasts in England. I determined if possible to find the Secret & have the pleasure to say, that after a great many tryals and considerable expense I gained it."

Government also ordered the Frigate Essex to be built at Boston. Revere wrote the following letter to the Secretary of the Navy:

" BOSTON, Decem^r 31 1798

" SIR

" I understand you have advised the Committee for building the Frigate in Boston not to send abroad for anything they can get manufactured in this Country; those Sentiments have induced me to trouble you with this letter. I can manufacture old or new Copper, into Bolts, Spikes, Staples, Nails &c. or anything that is wanted in Ship-

building; that is cast the Copper into Pigs, draw the pigs into Barrs under the Forge hammer, and then manufacture the Barrs into Bolts, Spikes, Nails &c. &c. I supplied the Constitution with Dove-tails, Staples, Nails, &c. &c. The Frigate building here has upwards of 5000 lbs. of Bolts & Spikes already in her, of my manufacture; and I have supplied Jacob Sheafe Esq. Naval Agent at Portsmouth with 600 lbs. of Spikes for the Frigate building there. My greatest difficulty is to get old Copper, Could I get a sufficient supply of Copper I would undertake to roll Sheet Copper for Sheathing Ships, &c.

“I have been induced to trouble you, knowing that you are at the head of a department where you have the best means of knowing the resources of our Country, and your willingness to communicate anything that may be for the publick good.

“You will gratify me exceedingly, if your business will permit, your informing me whether the mine called Schuylers is at work, or is likely to supply copper, or of

any other resource in the United States.

“ You will permit me to offer my service to you, in Manufacturing Brass Cannon, Bells, Copper Bolts, Spikes, &c. &c.

“ I am Sir, with every sentiment of esteem

“Your hum. Serv^t

“ PAUL REVERE.

“ Benjamin Stoddard Esq.

“ Naval Secretary at Philadelphia.”



THE COPPER-ROLLING INDUSTRY.





CHAPTER XX.

THE COPPER-ROLLING INDUSTRY,

HIS CHARTER STREET HOMESTEAD — BUYS THE OLD POWDER-MILL PROPERTY IN CANTON — BEGINS AN EXTENSIVE COPPER-WORKS BUSINESS — FIRM OF PAUL REVERE & SON — FURNISHES COPPER FOR DOME OF STATE HOUSE — RE-COPPERS "OLD IRONSIDES" — SOMETHING OF HER HISTORY — FURNISHES ROBERT FULTON WITH COPPER — HIS LETTER — THE REVERE COPPER COMPANY FOUNDED — JOSEPH WARREN REVERE.

REVERE lived in his house on North Square for many years. Here a large family of children was born. It is not known just when he sold and left the house, but among the family papers there is a receipted bill, dated October 1, 1788, which reads: "Paul Revere to Samuel Savage D^r To a years rent for the House which he now Occupyes on Charter Street £36."

Another receipt indicates that he lived in still another house before purchasing the homestead on Charter Street, which he did about the year 1800. "Boston, Nov^r 7 1795 Rec^d of Colo Paul Revere fifty Dollars in full for rent of the house he occupied belonging to John Clark Howard & A. S. Howard sons of Rev^d Simeon Howard.

"EBEN GAY, *Atty to said Howard.*"

The Charter Street house, which was to become his new homestead, was on the southerly side, a little way from Hanover, then North Street. The seven brick houses and the adjacent court, constituting what is now known as Revere Place, cover a portion of what was its site. The estate ran westerly from this Place, being one hundred and forty feet deep, by about sixty-four feet in width. There was a large yard in the rear where the bells cast in the foundry near by were mounted for examination. "Purchasers would come to hear them sounded; and boys would often gather around out of curiosity. One of their number remembers being present with others on

such an occasion, when they were probably in the way; for Mr. Revere pushed them aside with his cane, saying: 'Take care, boys! if that hammer should hit your head, you'd ring louder than those bells do.'"¹

In the spring of the year 1800, he met with a severe accident, being thrown from his chaise, dislocating his right shoulder, from which he suffered much pain.

The house, built before the Revolution, was a square, three-story brick building, with front door in the middle, on the side, entering from the yard. It was one of the large, old-fashioned, comfortable dwellings of that period, with its handsome garden enclosure. It had an iron fence in front with hanging chains. In this home he lived, except for a number of summers spent in Canton, during the remainder of his life.²

Very soon after this time, his son, Joseph

¹ Porter's *Rambles in Old Boston*," p. 241.

² A writer in the *Boston Evening Transcript*, of 1885, rememoers that at one time the house was painted a cream-yellow color. In 1824, after Revere's death, it was purchased and occupied by the "Penitent Female Refuge Society." It was taken down in 1843.


Warren, who had been in the silver and goldsmith business by himself, and with his father, for several years, became associated with him in the bell and cannon foundry on Lynn Street. Joseph Warren was the third son by his second wife, born April 30, 1777, "not long after the first general rising to arms, while his father was away in the army;"¹ and was named after him who was "one of the shining lights of these colonies, and the first great martyr to the national cause."

The business card of the firm, engraved by the father, at this time, is shown on the following page.

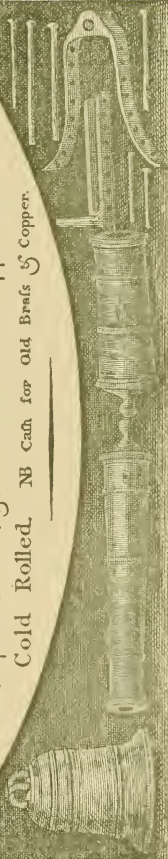
On the 14th of March, 1801, the old government powder-mill property, situated on the east branch of the Neponset River, formerly known as "Saw-Mill River," with other real estate in its immediate vicinity, was purchased by Revere.²

¹ *Memorial of Paul Joseph and Edward H. R. Revere*, p. 8.

² "The Powder-Mill in Canton," by Daniel T. V. Huntoon, in the *New England Historic Genealogical Register*, July, 1877.



PAUL REVERE
 and **SON,**
 Foundry at the North part of
BOSTON.
 at their Bell and Cannon
 Cast Bells and Brass Cannon of all Sizes,
 and all kinds of Composition Work. Manufacture Sheets,
 Bolts, Spikes, Nails, &c. from Malleable Copper and
 Cold Rolled. NB Cast for Old Brass & Copper.



After it had been determined to buy this property, on which he had been instrumental, during the early days of the Revolution, in causing the State to begin and carry on the manufacture of gunpowder, and while preparations were in progress for its consummation, he wrote the following letter :

“ BOSTON, Dec. 22 1800

“ DEAR SIR.

“ I have engaged to build me a Mill for Rolling Copper into sheets which for me is a great undertaking, and will require every farthing which I can rake or scrape.

“ For the Houses which I must necessarily build, I shall want fifteen thousand of Boards & about 25 Casks of Lime. If you can supply me with those articles I shall be much obliged to you & wish you to be so kind as to inform me by Post.

“ I am Sir with every

“ sentiment of esteem

“ Your Hum^{le} Serv^t

“ PAUL REVERE.” ¹

¹ From the autograph collection of C. F. Gunther, Esq., Chicago, Ill.

For this mill he ordered a pair of rollers from Maidenhead, England, as he could not get them here "in such perfection as the English ones, neither are they so good."

Writing to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Stoddard, at this time, he says: "I have received from M^r Higginson the Naval Agent, upwards of 19000 lbs. I have already completed the Bolts & spikes for one Ship, and have purchased me a Mill. I am preparing for Rolling it into Sheets. which I expect to complete and send you a sample by June next."

A number of months elapsed before the new buildings were erected and the works in Canton ready for the rolling of copper into sheets. As this new venture was a very expensive one, in connection with the carrying on of the North End foundry at the same time, he sought the aid of the United States Government, in the erection of these works, to the extent of \$10,000, giving a bond with two sureties for the same, in payment of which Government was to "receive the money in the Manufacture of

Copper;" this was duly paid and the bond cancelled.

October 26, 1801, writing again to the then Secretary of the Navy, Robert Smith, he says: "I have erected my Works & have Rolled Sheet Copper which is approved of by the best judges as being equal to the best Cold Rolled Copper." Soon after this time the casting of cannon and church bells was commenced also in these works, and thus was laid the foundation of a very extensive business.

The foundry in Boston was continued in use for a number of years, until after the great gale of October 9, 1804, when the roof was blown off, and the works so shattered that they were never rebuilt. This same gale blew off the steeple of Christ Church, and the roof of the tower of King's Chapel.

The rolling of sheet copper at the new works was very extensively carried on. In 1802, the dome of the newly erected State House on Beacon Hill was covered by copper from his factory, and it required over six thousand feet. The bill amounted to

\$4232.00. In 1803, the Frigate Constitution was re-coppered by Revere. The following item appeared in her log-book under date of June 26: "The carpenters gave nine cheers, which were answered by the seamen and calkers, because they had in fourteen days completed coppering the ship with copper made in the States."¹

A correspondent of the *Massachusetts Spy* under date of November 24, 1802, while speaking of the progress of the mechanic arts in the United States, says he "was happy in noticing that the superb dome of the new State House has recently been coppered; and in learning that the sheets were manufactured in Massachusetts by Colonel Revere and Son." It added to his satisfaction that "the only manufactory of Sheet Copper in America is in this State; —and that the manufacturers above mentioned have now ready for delivery to the government of the United States 30,000 weight of sheet copper for covering the

¹ *Memorial History of Boston*, vol. 3, p. 337.

bottoms of the 74 gun ships ordered some years since to be built."

In 1803, very soon after the Constitution was re-coppered, she became the flagship of Commodore Edward Preble, who had

*Given under my hand on board
the United States Ship
Constitution,
in Boston Harbour, the 11th
day of August, 1803 —
Edward Preble*

been placed in command of the squadron against Tripoli, the war with which was then in progress. By a series of skillful bombardments, Preble soon brought those troubles to a close, and Congress voted him the thanks of the nation, and presented him with a gold medal.

After this the Constitution was successively in command of Barron, Decatur, Rodgers, and Lawrence; and when the war

of 1812 was declared she was placed in command of Captain Isaac Hull, who captured

Isaac Hull

the British Frigate Guerriere, August 19, 1812.

In October of the same year, under command of Commodore William Bainbridge,

Wm Bainbridge

“Old Ironsides” captured the British Frigate Java; and afterwards, under Captain Charles Stewart, among other prizes taken, were the Cyane and Levant.

Her later history has been a varied one. In 1830, it was proposed to dismantle and break up the famous old war-ship. Public sentiment was against it; and nothing contributed more to the successful opposition to the destruction of this veteran of many battles than Dr. Oliver Wendell



"OLD IRONSIDES."

Holmes' poem of "Old Ironsides."¹

Since that time "Old Ironsides" has been the flagship of the Home, Pacific, and Mediterranean Squadrons; she has been a "school-ship" and a "training-ship;" and in 1882, she was sent to Portsmouth, N. H., as a "receiving-ship," but was soon placed out of commission; and now, in her old age, lies quietly moored to the wharf in the Navy Yard.

During the early years of this new business it was difficult to get all the copper-stock required; and writing to the Secretary of the Navy, June 10, 1803, Revere made the practical suggestion that the Government vessels cruising in the Mediterranean Sea should stop at Smyrna and bring home a cargo of copper in ballast. Again, the month following: "Our works have cost us

¹ The proposal to destroy the frigate *Constitution*, fondly and familiarly known as "Old Ironsides," kindled a patriotic frenzy in the sensitive Boston boy, which burst forth into the noble lyric, "Ay, tear her tattered ensign down." — George William Curtis in *Harper's Magazine*, for July, 1891, p. 278.

On page 569 is a fac-simile of the autograph poem very kindly written for me by the author.

a great deal of money; and we believe are the first & only ones in America; and our Copper is pronounced, by the best Judges, equal to the English; we will thank the Administrators of our Government, if they will give us all the encouragement we merit. There being no Copper mines that are worked to advantage in the United States, would it not be best that all the old copper which comes from the Government Vessels should be reserved to manufacture over again?" To Messrs. Beck & Harvey, Philadelphia, October 29, 1803, he speaks of the large quantity of bolts and spikes which his firm furnished for the Frigates Constitution, Essex, Boston, and the one built at Portsmouth, and says: "We have manufactured the Bolts & Spikes for more than twenty merchant vessels."

Writing the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Smith, November 27, of the same year, he speaks of the delinquency of the Government: "We beg leave to mention that it is more than two years since we have received one shilling from Government, tho

Old Ironsides.

Ay, tear her tattered ensign down!
Long has it waved on high,
And many an eye has danced to see
That banner in the sky;
Beneath it rang the battle shout,
And burst the cannon's roar;—
The meteor of the ocean air
Shall sweep the clouds no more!

Her deck, once red with heroes' blood,
Where knelt the vanquished foe,
When winds were hurrying o'er the flood,
And waves were white below,
No more shall feel the victor's tread,
Or know the conquered knee;—
The harpies of the shore shall pluck
The eagle of the sea!

O better that her shattered hulk
Should sink beneath the wave;
Her thunders shook the mighty deep,
And there should be her grave;
Nail to the mast her holy flag;
Set every threadbare sail,
And give her to the god of storms,
The lightning and the gale!

Sept. 16th 1830

Oliver Wendell Holmes. June 6th 1896

we have been at work for them the whole time; that there is near \$15,000 due us, besides which, should you agree to take our 28 & 26 ounce copper which we mentioned in our last, we shall be able soon to finish the whole of our contract, when there will be due to us between 24 & \$25,000. We are now, Sir, distressed for money; and if you will be so kind as to put the means into Mr Brown's hands to supply us, you will lay us under very great obligations. You must be sensible that it requires a Considerable Capital to carry on a Business the stock of which cannot be purchased but with Cash."

During the years 1804-5, his son and partner, Joseph Warren Revere, visited England, France, Holland, Denmark and Sweden, for the express purpose of perfecting himself in all that pertained to the manufacture of copper.

In 1809, copper was furnished Messrs. Livingston & Fulton for two boilers to be used on the Hudson River and New York ferry steamboats; 16,000 lbs. in sheets

three feet wide by five feet in length, some of which weighed over two hundred pounds; and the next year a correspondence took place concerning other supplies for steamboat purposes :

“ BOSTON, 7 Dec^r 1810

“ ROBERT FULTON, ESQ

“ SIR, Your favour of the 3^d Inst. came duly to hand. We will supply you with five tons of Copper such as we furnished you with in 1809, at fifty cents p^r lb. 4 months Credit. It shall all be ready for delivery in four weeks after we receive your order.

“ Respectfully

“ Your humble Servt,

“ PAUL REVERE & SON.”

A few years later, during the war, Fulton wrote to them as follows:

“ NEW YORK July 20th 1814

“ MESS^{RS} PAUL REVERE & SON

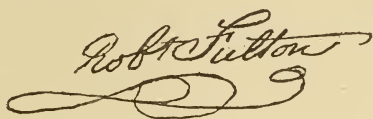
“ GENTLEMEN :

“ The Committee for building the steam

ship of War will not give more than 70 cents a pound for boiler plates of Copper, and hope to have them for less should your market price be lower, if not and for 70 cents a pound you will deliver it at my works in Jersey city they will take Six tons in plates 5 feet long 3 feet wide and a strong quarter of an inch thick, if you accept these terms you will have the goodness to send it on 2 tons at a time as fast as prepared and please to write me immediately on the receipt of this letter.

“ I am Gentlemen your

“ Most Obedient

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Robert Fulton". The signature is written in dark ink and features a large, decorative flourish at the end.

Under this management, of Paul Revere & Son, this business was continued, its headquarters being in Boston, during the remainder of Paul Revere's life; and after his death, his son, Joseph Warren, carried it on until 1828, when the Revere Copper

Company was chartered. The senior Revere continued active, and retained a general interest in the business up to within a few years of his death. The company that succeeded the father and son, is still in operation, with works at Canton and a store on Atlantic Avenue, Boston, and another one in New York city, and was, until recently, under the presidency of a grandson of Paul, and son of Joseph Warren, John Revere, Esq.¹

The making of church bells was discontinued many years ago by this company; while the casting of cannon is an industry which the works resume only as occasion requires. Several hundreds of cannon were furnished the United States Government during the War of the Rebellion.

Joseph Warren Revere remained unmarried until after the death of his father, and "to him it was given by his enterprise and care, to relieve his parents of all worldly anxiety in their declining years; and he remained a blessing in their house-

¹ The grandson, John, died July 26, 1886.

hold as long as they lived." In 1821, he married Mary Robbins, and to them was given a large family of children. Two of their sons, Paul Joseph, Colonel, and Edward Hutchinson Robbins, Surgeon, of the Twentieth Massachusetts Regiment, were killed in the War of the Rebellion; the one at Gettysburg, the other at Antietam. The memorial volume commemorative of their lives and deeds, privately printed, in 1874, was written by a brother-in-law, Robert Possac Rogers, and sister, Maria A. Revere.¹

Joseph Warren Revere died at his summer residence in Canton, Mass., October 11, 1868, aged 92 years. He was the last one of the sixteen children of Paul. He was a business man of rare enterprise and integrity. He filled vari-

¹ Paul Joseph was the third son of Joseph Warren Revere, and in speaking of him in *Massachusetts in the Rebellion*, p. 634, P. C. Headley says: "His early death took from his friends and his country a true man, a gallant soldier, and an accomplished Christian gentleman—from his wife and two young children, a devoted husband and father." A memorial marble tablet has been set up at Gettysburg in his honor. His portrait appears in *Memorial History of Boston*, vol. 3, p. 219.

ous places of public trust; was in the board of aldermen in Boston in 1833, and was several times elected to the Legislature from Boston. He was a "gentleman of the old school" in the best sense of



REVERE HOUSE AT CANTON.¹

the term. "During his long and useful life he always enjoyed the affectionate regard of a wide circle of relatives and friends."²

¹ From photograph taken by William Bacon Revere, great-grandson of Paul.

² *New England Historic Genealogical Register* for 1869, p. 356.



Joseph W. Revere
4

His wife died at Boston, February 1, 1879.

The house shown on page 576 is situated within the enclosure of the Revere Copper Works. Formerly it had an L which has disappeared. It is now used as a storehouse. During the years in which the senior Revere used it as a summer residence, he had a handsome garden in front of the house. The little wooden fish-vane on top of the bell-tower seen in the rear of the house was made by Revere; and there are other traces of his handi-work around the present works of the company.



OTHER ASSOCIATIONS
ORGANIZED.





CHAPTER XXI.

OTHER ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZED.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION
— REVERE ITS FIRST PRESIDENT — DINNER TO LAFAYETTE —
THE SILVER SNUFF BOX — BENJAMIN RUSSELL'S OBLATION —
THE REVERE HOUSE — THE PAUL REVERE ASSOCIATION —
HELPS BUILD FORT STRONG ON NODDLE'S ISLAND — THANKS
FROM BISHOP CHEVERUS.

THE preliminary step, which resulted in the formation of the "Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association" was announced in the *Columbian Centinel* for December 31, 1794, as follows:

"The Tradesmen, Mechanics, and Manufacturers of this town and vicinity, who keep apprentices, are desired to meet at the Green Dragon, on Tuesday evening next, at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of con-

sulting on measures for petitioning the General Court, to revise and amend the Law respecting apprentices." ¹

Meetings were held at the Green Dragon, and on the 17th of January, following, Paul Revere, as chairman, issued a notice in the *Centinel* calling for a meeting of the mechanics to hear a report of a committee that had been appointed at one of these meetings; and on March 11, the newspapers contained the following:

“MEETING of MECHANICS.

“The Mechanics of the town of Boston are requested to meet at Concert Hall, this evening, precisely at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the Report of their Committee, appointed on the 19th of January, for the

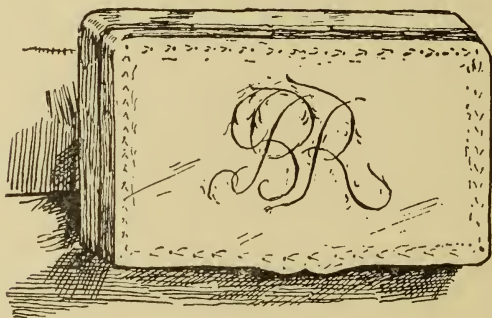
¹ “There was no signature to this advertisement. There is a tradition, that Paul Revere, —one of the most influential mechanics of the town, and one whom the others were accustomed to consult on matters that were deemed of general interest to them as a body,—was surprised on seeing the notice, and thought it rather an act of presumption in the anonymous author to publish it without his knowledge.” *Annals of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association*, by Joseph T. Buckingham.

purpose of drafting regulations for the proposed Association of the Mechanics of this town. As the subject is of prime importance, and as the sentiments of every one on the subject are desired, it is requested that a general and punctual attendance will be given. Those who have received the printed copies of the report are requested to bring them with them at the meeting.

“PAUL REVERE, per order.”

On the 24th of March, Mr. Revere gave notice that “The Constitution of the Associated Mechanics of the Town of Boston will be ready for signing on Saturday next, at Mr. Ebenezer Larkin’s Bookstore in Cornhill;” and his is the first of the eighty-three names of the original members: “Paul Revere, Goldsmith.” Each one signed his name and his trade. His son, Paul Jr., was also one of the original members. At a meeting, April 16, held^{*} at Concert Hall, these members proceeded to choose their officers; and Paul Revere was unanimously elected President, to which office he was annually chosen until 1799, when he de-

clined to longer hold the position. After ten years of endeavor, the Society succeeded in obtaining an act of incorporation as the "Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association," and at its first meeting, May 2, 1806, to organize under the act, Revere



SILVER SNUFF BOX, MADE BY REVERE.¹

was chosen moderator of the meeting. A

This snuff-box was given by Revere to Benjamin Russell, founder and editor of the *Columbian Centinel*, who afterwards gave it to a member of the family of Hon John C. Park. In 1852, while Jonas Chickering was president of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, Mr. Park presented it to him, who accepted it, "to be given by him to his successor, and regularly transmitted to each president in succession." This has been done and it is now in the possession of President Oliver M. Wentworth, who kindly allowed the above sketch to be made by Howard G. Laskey.

thorough organization was perfected, and from "small and almost insignificant beginnings, it has become, in its maturity, powerful and important, and exercises a salutary influence on the civil, social and industrial condition of the city of Boston."

During the visit of Lafayette to our country in 1825, this Association tendered him a dinner, at which two hundred members and many dignitaries of the State and Nation were present. It took place at the Marlboro Hotel, on Washington Street. The toasts for the occasion were prepared and announced by Joseph T. Buckingham; and one of them was as follows: "The Memory of Paul Revere—a Boston Mechanic, who wrought zealously and cheerfully in the great work of Liberty."

His portrait, copied from the original Stuart, now hangs in the President's room of the Association's large and commodious building on Huntington Avenue. In 1842, the twelfth triennial festival was held; and at the dinner in Faneuil Hall, the venerable Benjamin Russell made a speech, during

which he offered the following as an oblation:

“The sacred memory of Paul Revere, Jonathan Hunnewell, John Cotton, Edward Tuckerman, Francis Wright, Samuel Gore, Edmund Hart, and Zachariah Hicks, original members, elected by their fellow-associates, during a long series of years, to high and responsible offices of the Association, meriting and receiving their highest confidence and unanimous thanks; and now enjoying the blessed reward of faithful and successful services in another and a better world.”

In 1845, the Association purchased the Boott estate, on which was erected a hotel; and April 10, 1846, it was “voted, that the house in Bowdoin Square, heretofore known as the *Boott house*, be called and known hereafter as the *Revere house*, in honor of the late Paul Revere, the first president of the Association.” It was leased for many years to Mr. Paron Stevens, and became, and still is, one of Boston’s most famous hostelries.

During the year 1891, the Paul Revere Association was organized. This is composed of the past and present members of the board of government of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, and is intended not only to be of a social nature, but to particularly aid the interests of the triennial exhibitions of the parent society. Hon. Frederic W. Lincoln, a great-grandson of Revere, was elected its first president.

Revere was appointed a Coroner in 1796, and his first inquest, February 21, was on the body of one Daniel Keller, a seafaring man who poisoned himself with laudanum. A record of this with the names of the jurors, together with that of forty-five other "Inquisitions," covering the period to January 14, 1801, was carefully kept in a small memorandum book. The original detailed bill for five of these inquests rendered by Revere against the County of Suffolk, amounting to \$119.11, is in the autograph collection of Dr. John S. H. Fogg, of South Boston.

The first successful effort to insure prop-

erty against loss by fire, in Boston, was made in 1798, when the "Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company" was incorporated by the General Court. The charter was dated March 2, and the first name in it is Paul Revere. As soon as organized the company began business, which it has continued until the present time, re-organizing after the great fire of November 9, 10, 1872. In the large volume still in use by this company, are the signatures of its stockholders from its first date until the present time. In the first list, containing some eight hundred and fifty names, there are those of most of the prominent Bostonians of that time.¹

¹ The following was the original form adopted for these signatures :

"We, the subscribers, anticipating the advantages which may arise to us from having our Houses and other Buildings secured against fire, upon the only just principles of Insurance, and as an Act of the General Court has been passed, incorporating a Company by the name of the Massachusetts Mutual Fire Insurance Company, purporting the same, and which provides, that Funds should be raised from among its members, to be distributed among those whose houses or other buildings should be injured or consumed by fire, whether the same should happen by accident, lightening, civil com-

On August 4, 1806, in the middle of the day, Thomas O. Selfridge shot Charles Austin, in the front of the "Bunch of Grapes" Inn, on State Street, Boston. Selfridge was tried and found "not guilty." Thomas Handasyd Perkins was foreman of the grand jury which found the indictment, and Paul Revere was foreman of the *petit* jury which rendered the verdict.¹

In the *Memorial History of Boston*, vol. 3, p. 310, in a foot-note, it is stated that the following document was found among the papers of Isaac Harris, of Boston, who died in 1868:

"Boston, Sept. 8, 1814. The subscribers, Mechanics of the Town of Boston, to evince our readiness to co-operate by manual labor in measures for the Defence motion, or foreign invasion, do hereby subscribe our names as members of the same, and do bind ourselves, our heirs and assigns, to pay, by way of assessment, in case losses should happen so as to consume the absolute fund, at the discretion of the Directors, during the term of seven years, a sum not exceeding two dollars for each dollar paid as premium and deposit money by us respectively."

¹ *Memorial History of Boston*, vol. 4, p. 588.

of the Town and Naval Arsenal, do hereby tender our services to His Excellency the Commander-in-chief, to be directed in such manner as he shall consider at this eventful crisis most conducive to the Public Good." Then follow the signatures of about one hundred and fifty North End mechanics; opposite each name is a statement of the time each man was willing to serve. It belongs to Mr. Isaac H. Cary, Jr., of Brooklyn, New York, who thinks that without doubt the paper was drawn up by Paul Revere, and he is the first signer.¹

John Cheverus, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston, sent the following acknowledgement at this time:

"TO MESS PAUL REVERE & SON

"BOSTON September 28th 1814.

"Bishop Cheverus presents his compliments to Mess. P. Revere & Son & thanks

¹ These "substantial North End mechanics" to assist Governor Strong, were employed on Noddle's Island building a fort which was called "Fort Strong." Boys from the public and private schools assisted them. — *Massachusetts Historical Society's Proceedings*, 1881, pp. 288,9.

them for having permitted the men in their employ to work yesterday with him at the fortifications, & for generously allowing them their usual wages as if they had been working for him.”¹

¹ From family papers.



THE REVERE PORTRAITS.





CHAPTER XXII.

THE REVERE PORTRAITS.

THE PAINTING BY JOHN SINGLETON COPLEY—THAT BY GILBERT STUART—THE CRAYON PORTRAIT BY SAINT MÉMIN—PORTRAIT OF JOHN REVERE, A GRANDSON.

THERE are three original portraits of Revere; two admirable paintings, and one good profile view, in crayon, from which copper-plate engravings were made. Many of the portraits of Revolutionary patriots, and pre-Revolutionary Bostonians, so many of which were painted by Copley, show us the wealthy merchant, or well-to-do citizen, in "blue damask gown lined with silk, a white plaited stock, a white silk embroidered waistcoat, black silk small clothes, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers."

Not so did Copley paint our earliest portrait of Revere ; which "after having lain neglected for many years in an attic in this town has been finally restored." ¹ This presents him in the prime of manhood, at his work-table as a silversmith. He is in his shirtsleeves, and has on a blue waistcoat. His hair is without powder. His chin is resting on his right hand, while in his left he holds a silver teapot. Gravers' tools are scattered upon the table in front of him, and form altogether a unique and striking painting. It was executed when he was about forty years of age, about the beginning of the Revolution, and now belongs to Mrs. John Revere, of Canton, Mass.

The other painting, by Stuart, from which the frontispiece of volume one is taken, shows him in his advanced years. This is the venerable face which has been so often copied both in painting and engraving. A very fine copy by Jane Stuart, hangs upon the walls of the Bostonian Society. The original also belongs to Mrs. John Revere.

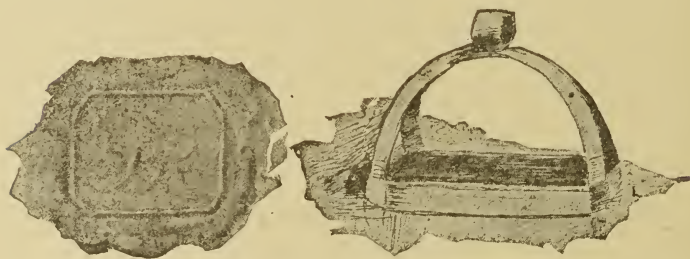
¹ Address of D. T. V. Huntoon, at Canton, in 1875.



W. Revere

The crayon portrait was by the celebrated French artist, Fevret de Saint-Mémin, who lived in various cities in the States several years, taking the portraits of many citizens. There is a "St.-Mémin Collection of Portraits; consisting of Seven hundred and sixty Medallion Portraits. From Proof impressions of the original copper-plates, engraved by M. de St.-Mémin, from Drawings taken from Life by himself." "These portraits are remarkable for the delicacy of their execution, for the individuality which they exhibit, for their truth as likenesses, and above all for their purity of expression." St. Mémin first took the profile in crayon, and by a process of his own reduced it to medallion size, and then engraved on copper-plate for the above collection. He also made a small medallion of Revere. There are but few of these smaller medallion engravings in existence. William O. Lincoln of Hingham, Mass., a great-grandson of Revere, has one; also the Bostonian Society. The original crayon, which belongs to the Misses Mary E. and Adaline L. Riddle of Hingham, also

great-grandchildren of Revere,¹ was taken in 1800, when he was sixty-five years of age, and while St. Mémin was living in Philadelphia. Concerning it, Revere wrote to Edward Edwards, of that city, under date of August 25, 1800: "I will thank you to call on the Frenchman about my picture; he promised it in 2 or 3 months. I paid him for the frame;" and again January 20, 1801, he speaks of receiving it and says: "I paid Mr Memin five dollars for the Frame & Glass the last time I was at his Chamber."



REVERE'S WATCH-CHAIN SEAL.²

¹ Their father, David Riddle, married Mary, eldest daughter of Jedidiah and Mary (Revere) Lincoln.

² Now belongs to Paul Revere of Bridgewater, Mass., a great-grandson.

A NOBLE LIFE ENDED.





CHAPTER XXIII.

A NOBLE LIFE ENDED.

DIES AT HIS CHARTER STREET HOME — NAMES OF CHILDREN — THE FAMILY TOMB — GRANARY BURIAL GROUND TABLETS — TRIBUTES OF NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF, EDWARD G. PORTER, ROWLAND ELLIS AND OTHERS — HIS NAME PERPETUATED BY TOWN, SOCIETIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND BUSINESS CORPORATIONS.

PAUL REVERE died at his home on Charter Street, Boston, May 10, 1818, aged eighty-three years. His wife, Rachel, died three years before, June 19, 1815. By his second wife, as by his first, he had a family of eight children, viz.:

JOSHUA,	born Dec. 7, 1774; died about 1792.
JOHN,	“ June 10, 1776; “ June 27, 1776.
JOSEPH WARREN,	“ April 30, 1777; “ October 12, 1868.
LUCY,	“ May 15, 1780; “ July 9, 1780.
HARRIET,	“ July 24, 1783; “ June 27, 1860.
JOHN,	“ Dec. 25, 1784; “ March — 1786.

MARIA, born July 4, 1785; died August 22, 1847.
 JOHN, " Mar. 27, 1787; " April 30, 1847.

Only one of the children by his first wife, Mary, and four by his second, Joseph Warren, Harriet, Maria, and John, survived him.¹

For a number of the later years of his life he had resided in Canton during the summer months.



REVERE'S MONUMENT AND TOMB.

The Revere family tomb is in the old

¹ Maria, the youngest daughter, married Joseph Balestier, who was consul at Singapore, and afterwards Minister to the powers of Eastern Asia. He died at York, Pa., in 1863. Maria died at Singapore, August 22, 1847.

"Granary Burying Ground." It is situated in the rear of the central part. From the gateway on Tremont Street, it is in a line with the Franklin monument, a little to the right, very easily distinguished. There is a small slate grave-stone marked "Revere's Tomb," and a monument bearing the following inscription: "Paul Revere Born In Boston, January 1735. Died, May, 1818."

In 1883, bronze tablets, prepared under the direction of Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, were placed upon the entrance-gates of all the Boston burial-places. Those upon the "Granary Burying Ground," bear the following inscription:

GRANARY BURIAL GROUND

1660.

Within this ground are buried
The victims of the Boston Massacre
March 5, 1770.

JOSIAH FRANKLIN and wife,
(Parents of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN)
PETER FANUEIL, PAUL REVERE,

and
JOHN PHILLIPS,
First Mayor of Boston.

GRANARY BURIAL GROUND

1660.

Within this ground are buried
JOHN HANCOCK, SAMUEL ADAMS,
and
ROBERT TREAT PAINE,
Signers of the Declaration of Independence ;
GOVERNORS
RICHARD BELLINGHAM, WILLIAM DUMMER,
JAMES BOWDOIN, INCREASE SUMNER,
JAMES SULLIVAN, and CHRISTOPHER GORE ;
Lieut. Governor THOMAS CUSHING ;
Chief Justice SAMUEL SEWALL ;
Ministers JOHN BAILY, SAMUEL WILLARD,
JEREMY BELKNAP and JOHN LATHROP.

Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, in his *Topographical and Historical Description of Boston*, in giving a list of noted personages buried in this enclosure says: "And Paul

Revere, the famous mechanic, and a long list of notables sleep within this sacred graveyard * * * and about twenty feet from the front fence, quietly moulder the ashes of the victims of the Boston Massacre of the ever memorable fifth of March, 1770."

And the Rev. E. G. Porter, D. D., in *Rambles in Old Boston*, p. 322, well says: "Revere had the good fortune to come upon the stage of action just at the time when the controversy with the mother country demanded prompt and vigorous measures at the hand of every true patriot; and he stood ready to throw himself into the conflict with all the resources of his ardent and versatile nature. It only needed such utterances as those of Otis and Thacher in '61 to fire the hearts of the young men of Boston with a determined purpose to resist, at whatever cost, the oppressive measures of the British ministry. In the clubs which were organized to give expression to this feeling, Revere's influence was felt from the first. His strong will, positive opinions, and ready wit made him a leader, especially among the mechanics

who knew him well. He seemed to delight in great emergencies, and he was always quick to catch the striking features of the hour. We are indebted to him for the only illustrations that exist of many of the exciting events that preceded the outbreak of hostilities. His technical training in the goldsmith's art had given him an acquaintance with important scientific principles, which he cleverly applied to the service of his country. His bold attempts at copper-plate engraving are rude enough, to be sure; but they were considered good at the time and were vastly better than nothing. His keen sense of humor found congenial employment in the caricatures of political events which issued frequently from his shop, and obtained a wide popularity * * * His courage, agility, and tact were unsurpassed. He never betrayed the confidence of his friends, nor blundered in the execution of a trust."

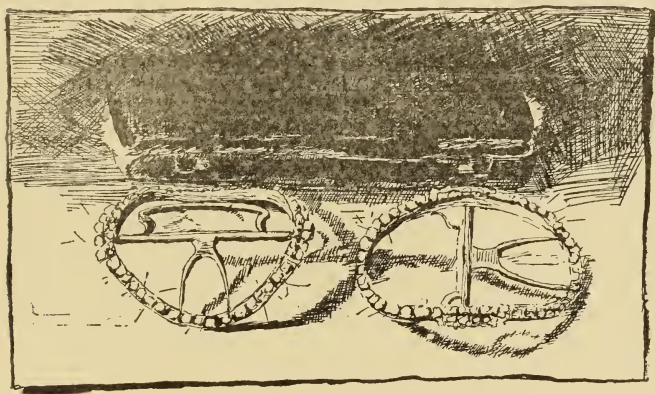
Another has said of him, that he was "a prosperous North End mechanic, quietly, but energetically, pushing his business interests * * * He had an organizing

brain, great judgment and courage, a determined will, unfailing energy, and remarkable executive ability. He was a born leader of the people, and his influence was pervading, especially among the mechanics and working men of Boston, with whom his popularity was immense." Mr. Rowland Ellis, now living in Newton Centre, was formerly a North-Ender, residing on Garden Court Street, but a short distance from Revere. He distinctly remembers his personal appearance and describes him as "a thick-set, round faced, not very tall person, who always wore small-clothes." The Ellis family pew in the "New Brick Church," was directly behind that of Revere; and there, Mr. Ellis says: "I used to see him as regularly as the Sabbath came."

The Boston Intelligencer of May 16, 1818, had the following obituary: "On Sunday last Paul Revere Esq. aged 83. In the death of Col. Revere, the community, but especially the extensive circle of his own connections, have sustained an irreparable loss. Every person, whose whole life, when considered

in regard to the public, or to its private transactions has been spent in active exertions, in useful pursuits, in the performance of acts of disinterested benevolence or general utility, or in the exercise of the best affections of the heart & most practical qualities of the understanding, has an undoubted title to posthumous panegyric. Such was Col. Revere. Cool in thought, ardent in action, he was well adapted to form plans, and to carry them into successful execution, — both for the benefit of himself & the service of others. In the early scenes of our revolutionary drama, which were laid in this metropolis, as well as at a later period of its progress, his country found him one of her most zealous and active of her sons. His ample property, which his industry and perseverance had enabled him to amass, was always at the service of indigent worth, and open to the solicitations of friendship, or the claims of more intimate connections. His opinions upon the events & vicissitudes of life, were always sound and formed upon an accurate observation of nature and an ex-

tensive experience. His advice was therefore as valuable as it was readily proffered to misfortune. A long life, free from the frequent afflictions of diseases, was the consequence of constant bodily exercise, & regular habits, — and he has died in a good old age & all which generally attend it, ‘As honors, love,



REVERE'S SHOE-BUCKLES AND CASE.¹

obedience, troops of friends,' have followed him to the tomb."

The town of North Chelsea, Massachusetts, was incorporated March 19, 1848; and

¹ Surrounded with brilliants. Now belongs to Maria A. Revere, a grand-daughter. Sketched by H. G. Laskey.

March 24, 1871, the General Court of Massachusetts honored and perpetuated Revere's name by changing the corporate name of this town to Revere. Masonry has honored him by naming one of its Lodges after him. Manufacturing companies of many kinds have assumed his name for their corporate title; as have, also, associations and societies, of a military and charitable character.



A RÉSUMÉ.





CHAPTER XXIV.

A RÉSUMÉ.

THE RECORD ENDED — SOME PROMINENT CHARACTERISTICS — HIS MANY OCCUPATIONS — HIS SOCIAL LIFE — MEMBER OF MANY ORGANIZATIONS — HIS STATUE NEEDED — A TRUE, NOBLE, AND PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.

THE record is ended. Paul Revere lived a long, active and useful life. As a citizen he was highly esteemed and honored by his fellow-townsmen. He died possessing the confidence alike of rich and poor. He was not one of the great Revolutionary leaders, yet it was his province to be a leader of the patriotic mechanics of Boston, who were the bone and sinew of the Revolutionary element. The upper classes, in great numbers, were Tories and left the city at the evacuation; but the mechanics, the working classes,

were wholly on the patriotic side of the struggle from its inception to the end. This body stood ever ready to follow him. To him they looked for guidance.

While quite a young man he developed great energy and good judgment. In his middle age, having been associated with so many of the leading men of the day in many of the important matters of those stirring times, leading up to the Revolution, he became a significant factor, ever performing his part with the utmost conscientiousness. In his life after the Revolutionary War, his friends and neighbors were ever ready to follow him : and "no one in that section of the town in which he lived influenced more votes than he did." ¹

During his lifetime he held both military and civic position. Before, during and after the Revolution, he filled offices of trust, and performed honorable service. He followed many occupations ; all of them important and many of them particularly opportune. The improvement of the industrial arts, and the

best and highest interests of mechanics ever received his attention and devotion. At first he was a goldsmith, skilled in making vessels and utensils of gold and silver, and ornamenting them. Then he became an engraver on copper-plate, producing many sketches, caricatures, and illustrations of historical events. For a while he practiced dentistry. During the early years of the Revolution he manufactured gunpowder. Then he entered the military service. Afterwards becoming a founder, casting cannon and church-bells, and manufacturing copper-bolts, spikes, iron-ware, etc., eventually founding the extensive copper-works of the Revere Copper Company, at Canton. Although he had a large family to support, still he found leisure and interested himself in all public measures.

In his social life he was connected with many philanthropic institutions, in which he took an active part. One who knew him well, writing in the *New England Magazine*, in 1832, vol. 3, p. 314, says: "He had a great fondness for mechanics as a science, and early made himself acquainted

with many of the most important principles, and though often engaged in other pursuits he always returned to this with additional delight and vigor. By an uncommonly long life of industry and economy, he had been able to obtain a competency in the way of property, and to educate a large family, of children, many of whom are living to participate in one of the purest and most affectionate gratifications that a child can enjoy — the contemplation of the character of an upright, patriotic and virtuous father.”

Yet very many persons, if asked to tell who Paul Revere was, would sum his history in the words of the poet who has immortalized him with his muse, and begin:

“Listen my children and you shall hear
Of the midnight ride of Paul Revere.”

But he deserves better than this. His career symbolizes much more than this ride to Lexington, with his “cry of alarm,” which went “to every village and farm;” for, besides the various trades in which he exhibited such deft handiwork, he was an important

character in many ways. He was one of the first in the "Sons of Liberty," always working with his co-patriots, in the interest of the people, against the aggressions and encroachments of the crown. He belonged to the various political clubs, and the Masons, the leaders in which organizations were ever foremost in all patriotic work. He acted as messenger and courier on very many important occasions. He was a friend of Hancock, Samuel and John Adams, Warren, Otis, and many others of the Revolutionary leaders, and was often called upon by them for valuable services.

William V. Wells, in his *Life of Samuel Adams*, thus speaks of Revere: "The patriot engraver and goldsmith always remembered Samuel Adams as the 'political father.' Adams engaged his services, whenever it was possible, for emergencies and confidential business, where courage and skill were required. He was sometimes admitted to the conferences of the Committee of Correspondence,¹

¹ He was a member of the Committee of Correspondence—therefore was ever in consultation on public matters.

and usually rode express with the circulars from Boston to distant places. The committee gave him their fullest confidence. He lived to see them all pass to their reward, while he survived to recount the adventures of a by-gone generation. As soldier, artist, and mechanic, his deeds wrought into narrative would form volumes of exciting events, associated with America's greatest characters." ¹

Although not one of the great directors, he was one of the most earnest actors and participators in the stirring events of the early annals of our nation's history. "Certainly in his native city, his patriotic services should be remembered by all generations." As time goes on such lives as his will be studied, honored, cherished and remembered with still greater reverence. And when his statue shall have been placed in some prominent position in one of Boston's public squares, we shall be more forcibly reminded of the daring deeds and eventful life, of one of her truest, most noble, and patriotic sons,

PAUL REVERE.

¹ Vol. 2, p. 153.

APPENDICES.





APPENDIX A.

THE HUGUENOTS.

CONCERNING the Huguenots, a writer in *The Critic* for August 1, 1885, says: "Among the varied elements composing that very miscellaneous multitude which, impelled by widely different motives, sought the shores of America during the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, the French Protestants may justly claim the first rank. The best qualities which distinguish the other classes of colonists were all united in them. They combined the religious fervor and devotion to duty of the Puritan with the high breeding and social refinement of the Cavalier, the commercial enterprise of the Dutch, the industry and domestic virtues

of the Germans, and the pacific and kindly temper of the followers of Penn. They added to these qualities a tolerant spirit, and a regard for the rights and feelings of others, which their fellow-colonists did not always exhibit. It is not surprising, therefore, that they were everywhere welcomed into the best classes of the settlements, and that they left everywhere a reputation of which their descendants have good reason to be proud. * * * The evil policy of Louis XIV., disastrous to France, was a special stroke of fortune for England and her colonies."

And another writer says: "No class of emigrants has contributed in proportion to their numbers a greater share to the prosperity, intellectual progress, and refinement of the United States than these exiles. They were, almost without exception, persons of superior social standing and good education, yet accustomed by reverses to labor."

Lucius Manlius Sargent, in *Dealings with the Dead*, by "The Sexton of the Old

School," vol. 2, p. 496, says: "These Huguenots came to these North American shores—as our pilgrim fathers came—to worship God, in security, and according to their consciences. Many of these persecuted men conferred, upon their adopted home, those blessings, which the exercise of their talents, and the influence of their characters and of the talents and characters of their descendants have confirmed to our common country, for many generations."





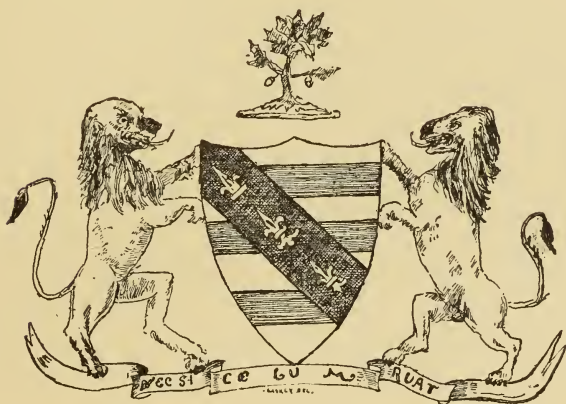
APPENDIX B.

GENERAL JOSEPH WARREN REVERE.

GENERAL Joseph Warren Revere, was the son of Dr. John, the youngest son of Paul Revere. He was born in Boston, May 17, 1812, and died in Hoboken, N. J., April 20, 1880. He entered the United States Navy, as midshipman, in 1828, and continued in the service for twenty-two years, during which time he visited almost every portion of the globe. "The pirates of the Gulf and of the Indian seas have been familiar to him, and he has pursued the stormy paths of his profession in the frozen Antarctic ocean, and the deleterious coast of Africa; in the everglades of Florida in pursuit of Seminoles, and in

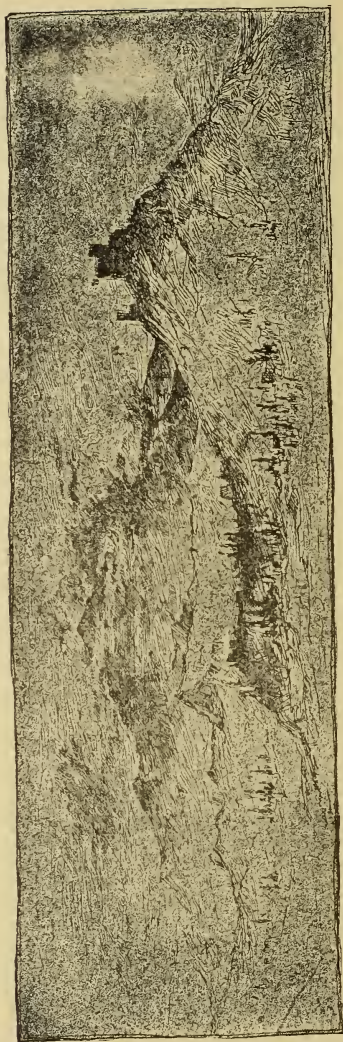
pleasant California during the Mexican war, he having hoisted the first American flag ever given to the breeze on the north side of the Bay of San Francisco." In 1850, he entered the Mexican service as Lieutenant-Colonel in the army and instructor of artillery, and was decorated with the "Cross of Mexican Valor." For rescuing Spanish subjects the Queen of Spain knighted him in the "Royal Order of Ysabel the Catholic," March 3, 1852, and the city of Cadiz gave him a gold medal. He entered the United States service in the War of the Rebellion, as Colonel of the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers; was in the battles of Fair Oaks, Seven Pines, Fredericksburg, Yorktown, and Antietam, being breveted Brigadier-General for meritorious services. At Chancellorsville, while in command of the Second Division, Second Brigade, Third Army Corps, a charge was preferred against him by General Sickles, and a court-martial found him guilty of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," and he

was dismissed the service; but when President Lincoln heard all the facts in the case, he promptly reinstated him, believing that gross injustice had been done him. He immediately tendered his resignation, which was accepted. He was the author of two books of travel: "Keel and Saddle,"



DE RIVOIRE COAT-OF-ARMS.

and "A Tour of Duty in California, including a description of the Gold Region." In 1875, being in poor health, he made a tour abroad; and while at Vienne, in the southeastern part of France, by mere chance, he says in his diary, found

ROMAGNIEU — THE CRADLE OF THE REVERES.¹

himself in the home of his ancestors, the De Rivoires, concerning whom he learned that they lived in the immediate vicinity of the city of Vienne, on the River Rhone, in the Department of Isère, a portion of the old province of Dauphiné. There still remains on Mont Rivoire, in Romagnieu,

¹ Copied from a sketch by Gen. Joseph Warren Revere by H. G. Laskey, as was also the Coat-of-arms.

in the arrondissement of La Tour du Pin, a short distance from Vienne, the ruins of one of the old chateaus belonging to the De Rivoires.





APPENDIX C.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTH END CAUCUS.¹

AT a meeting of the North End Caucus,
Boston, held at Mr. William Campbell's
March 23, 1772.

The members were

William Molinaux.	Samuel Adams.
Gibbens Sharp.	John Adams.
Capt. Cazneau.	Nathaniel Barber.
Capt. Pulling.	Benjamin Burt.
Adam Colson.	Edward Proctor.
Henry Bass.	Nathaniel Appleton.
Eben Symmes.	Perez Morton.
John Symmes.	Joseph Greenleaf.
Abiel Ruddock.	Benjamin Edes.
Thomas Chrysty.	Moses Grant.

¹ Furnished by kindness of A. O. Crane, Esq., of Boston.

Thomas Chase.	Caleb Champney.
Thomas Hichborn.	Richard Palms.
Paul Revere.	Nathaniel Holmes.
John Ballard.	Samuel Emmes.
John Lowell.	James Swan.
Thomas Kimball.	William Breck.
Thomas Tileston.	Benjamin Kent.
Gabriel Johonnott.	John Boit.
Thomas Uran.	Jon'a Stoddard.
Asa Stoddard.	Isaac Pearce.
Elias Parkman.	Isaac Pearce Jun.
Dr. Benj. Church.	Thomas H. Peck.
Dr. Joseph Warren.	John Merritt.
James Foster Condry.	Elisha Story.
John Winthrop.	William Hickling.
John Lambert.	William Hoskins.
Ezekiel Cheever.	John R. Sigourney.
William Dennie.	John Matchett.
Dr. Allen.	Samuel White.
Dr. Young.	Mr. Chadwell.

Gibbens Sharp, was Moderator.

Abiel Ruddock Secretary.

Voted — That the Secretary be desired to record the proceedings of the Caucus.

Voted — That we will use our endeavours for Oliver Wendell, Esq., to be Selectman, in the room of Dr. Jon. Greenleaf, resigned.

Voted — That Capt. Cazneau and Nathaniel Barber, be a Committee to write votes for the body, and distribute them accordingly.

Voted — That Messrs G. Sharp, N. Barber, T. Hitchborn, Capt. Pulling, H. Bass, Paul Revere, J. Ballard, Dr. Young, T. Kimball, Abiel Ruddock, and John Lowell, be a committee to examine into the Minority of the town, and report to this body. And, also, that this Committee notify the body when and where to meet.

May 5th, 1772.

At a meeting — Place aforesaid,

Voted — That this body will use their influence that Thomas Cushing, Samuel Adams, John Hancock and William Phillips, be Representatives for the year ensuing.

Voted — That Gibbens Sharp, N. Barber, and John Lowell, be a Committee to write votes and distribute them, for these gentlemen.

Voted — That N. Barber, Dr. T. Young,

and Thomas Hichborn, be a Committee to wait upon the South End Caucus, and let them know what we have done, and that we shall be glad of their concurrence with us in the same choice,

Voted — That Messrs Campbell and J. Ballard be joined with the Committee aforesaid, wait upon the Caucus in the Middle part of the town, for the same purpose, and with their Committee, to agree upon a Moderator for the meeting.

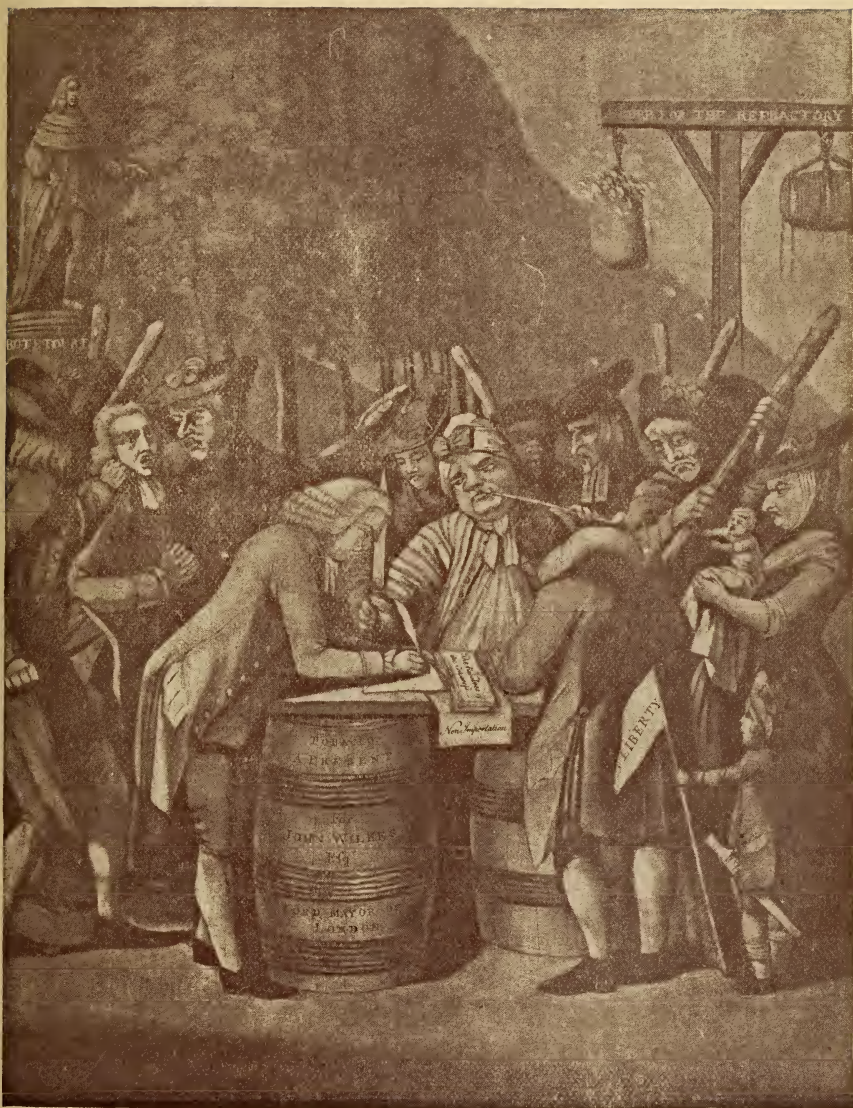
May 19, 1772.

At a meeting — Place aforesaid,
Nathaniel Barber, Moderator.

Voted — Unanimously — That this body will support the instructions being read and if agreeable, that we will use our influence that the town shall receive them.

Voted — unanimously — That in consequence of the past misconduct of ——— Esq. this body will oppose his appointment to any office of trust of the tow

Voted — That J. Symmes, W. Breck, Paul Revere, Dr. Young, and Benjamin Edes, be a Committee to wait on the South End



THE ALTERNATIVE OF WILLIAMS BURG.

Caucus, and the Caucus in the middle part of the town, and let them know how we have proceeded, and that we shall be glad of their concurrence with us.

March 4th, 1773.

Nathaniel Barber, Moderator.

Voted — unanimously — That this body will use their influence that John Hancock, Esq. be Moderator of the meeting.

Voted — That we will use our influence that William Cooper, be Town Clerk, that J. Scholly, [Scollay], J. Hancock, Timo. Newell, Thomas Marshall, O. Wendell, S. Austin, and John Pitts, be Selectmen. — Scholly, Newman, Greenough, W^m Cooper, J. Mico Wendell, Tho^s. Marshall, Joseph Tyler, Adino Paddock, James Richardson, Benj. Waldo, J. Hancock, S. Adams, Martin Gay, Alexander Hill, Francis Shaw, Job Prince, Capt. Edward Proctor, be Firewards.

Voted — That John Lowell, James Swan, be a Committee to distribute votes.

Voted — That should there be a vacancy in the Firewards, this body will use their influence that John Coffin and Capt. Pulling

be chosen in the room of any two that shall resign.

March 23d, 1773.

Nathaniel Barber, Moderator.

Voted — That the following Gentlemen be chosen Wardens, S. Allyne Otis, Joshua Green, Andrew Block.

May 4th, 1773.

Voted — To choose the same Representatives as were chosen last year.

Voted — That this body will use their influence to have Kilby st. paved; if they petition according to the ancient custom of the town.

Voted — That Dr. Warren, Dr. Church, J. Greenleaf, Esq. Nathaniel Appleton, and William Cooper be a committee to prepare instructions to lay before the town, for their approbation and acceptance.

Voted — That if any person or persons are set up in opposition to the five above mentioned, we will oppose him or them with all our force.

Voted — That this body will attend the meeting, till the aforesaid persons are chosen.

Voted — That Hon. Tho^s. Cushing, Esq. be moderator of the meeting.

Voted — That Moses Grant, William Hoskins, &c. be a committee to write votes.

October 23, 1773.

Gibbens Sharp Moderator.

Voted — That this body will oppose the vending any Tea, sent by the East India Company to any part of the Continent, with our lives and fortunes.

Voted — That there be a committee chosen to correspond with any Committee chosen in any part of the town, on this occasion; and call this body together at any time they think necessary. — Paul Revere, Abiel Ruddock and John Lowell the Committee.

November 2d, 1773.

At a meeting of the Caucus held at the Green Dragon. Nathaniel Holmes, Moderator.

Abiel Ruddock, Secretary.

Voted — That a committee be chosen to wait upon the Committee of Correspondence of this town, and desire their attendance here.

Committee, B. Kent, E. Proctor, and G. Johonnot.

Voted — That a committee be chosen to wait on John Hancock, Esq. and desire him to meet with us. Committee, John Winthrop, Capt. Matchet, and G. Johonnot.

Voted — That this body are determined that the Tea shipped or to be shipped by the East India Company shall not be landed.

Voted — That a committee be chosen to draw a resolution to be read to the Tea Consignees to-morrow 12 O'Clock, noon, at Liberty Tree: and that Dr. Tho^s. Young and Church, and Warren, be a committee for that purpose, and make a report as soon as may be.

And the Committee reported as follows. viz. that Tho^s. and Elisha Hutchinson, R. Clark & Sons, and Benjamin Fanueil, by neglecting to give satisfaction as their fellow-citizens justly expected from them in this hour, relative to their acceptance of an office destructive to this Community, have intolerably insulted this body, and in case they do not appear, forthwith, and satisfy their reasonable

expectation, this body will look upon themselves warrented to esteem them enemies to their Country; and will not fail to make them feel the weight of their just resentment.

November 3d, 1773.

Wednesday, 12 O'Ck.

Voted — That this result be accepted.

Voted — That Capt. Proctor, John Lowell, G. Johonnot, James Swan, John Winthrop and T. Chase be a committee to get a flag for Liberty Tree.

Voted that Tho^s. Hichborn and John Boit be a committee for posting up said notification.

March 11th, 1774.

At a meeting — Widow Campbell's. ¹

Voted — To choose William Cooper for town Clerk — for Selectmen the same as last year, the other officers generally the same, only among the Firewards there was this change. Capt. Gay, A. Hill, and J. Mico Wendell, not mentioned, — In their room John Pulling, Caleb Davis and Caleb Hopkins. John Coffin in the room of Jas. Richardson who resigned last year.

¹ William Campbell died in 1773, in a fit.

May 9th, 1774.

At a meeting, at the Green Dragon.

Thomas Young, Moderator.

Abiel Ruddock Secretary.

Voted— That the prayer of the Rev.—
Congregation's petition be supported.

Voted — That this body oppose letting
the granery being appropriated to another
purpose than it is at present.

Voted — To choose the same Repre-
sentatives as last year.

Voted — That Samuel Adams be Modera-
tor of the meeting.

Voted — That a Committee be chosen to
instruct their Representatives.

Voted — That Drs. Young and Warren,
Benj. Kent, John Adams, Jos. Greenleaf, and
James Lowell, shall be chosen a committee for
this business.

Voted — That the petition of Gen.
Leonard be dismissed at the first reading.

NOTE.—The Campbells kept the Salutation Tavern, corner
of North and Salutation Streets, where the caucus met when
not at the Green Dragon.



APPENDIX D.

JOHN REVERE.

JOHN REVERE was the youngest son of Paul Revere, and was born in North Square, Boston, March 27, 1787. He was a graduate of Harvard University, and studied medicine under Dr. James Jackson. He married Lydia Le Baron Goodwin, and his name appears in the *Boston Directory* for 1813, as a physician at No. 20 Hanover Street. He became the Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the New York University, in which position he became eminent, and which he held when he died, April 30, 1847, at New York. His wife died at the same place, January 19, 1854. Their children were:

HELEN LOUISA, born in Portland, Me., February 22, 1809; died at Morristown, N. J., August 15, 1885.

JOSEPH WARREN, born in Boston, May 17, 1812; died at Hoboken, N. J., April 20, 1880.

JOHN FREDERICK, born in Boston, September 7, 1815; died at Portland, Me., May 2, 1817.

FREDERICK BALESTIER, born in Baltimore, Md., October 27, 1823; died at Tours, France, October 6, 1873.

Joseph Warren Revere married Rosanna Duncan, at Boston, October 4, 1842.

Their children were:

JOHN, born in Boston, November 26, 1844; died at New York, March 26, 1849.

FRANCES JANE, born in New York, March 26, 1849; died at Morristown, N. J., September 25, 1859.

THOMAS DUNCAN, born in Morristown, N. J., November 22, 1853; died at Morristown, September 18, 1856.

PAUL, born at Morristown, September 28, 1856.

AUGUSTUS LEFEVRE, born at Morristown, August 8, 1861.





APPENDIX E.

WILL OF PAUL REVERE.

IN the name of God, Amen. I, Paul Revere of Boston in the County of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Esquire, being in good health and of sound memory, but knowing that all men must die, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament.

In the first place, I order and direct, that all my just debts and funeral charges be paid by my executor, hereinafter named, out of my personal estate, if the same be sufficient, if not I hereby authorize my said executor to sell so much of my real estate as may be necessary therefor.

Item. I give, bequeath and devise unto

my five children hereafter named, Mary Lincoln, wife of Jedediah Lincoln,¹ Joseph Warren Revere, John Revere, Harriet Revere, Maria, wife of Joseph Balestier, each and every of them four thousand dollars.

Item. I give, bequeath and devise unto my grandchildren hereafter named, Sarah, Lewis, Deborah, Amos and Frederick Walker, children of my late daughter Deborah — Sarah, Paul, George, Rachel, Mary, Deborah and Harriet, children of my late son Paul — Thomas Stevens and Joseph, children of my late daughter Frances — Mary, Frances, Elizabeth and Abraham, children of my late daughter Elizabeth, to each and every of them five hundred dollars.

Item. It is my will that my grandson Frank (who now writes his name Francis)

¹ Two brothers, Jedediah and Amos Lincoln married daughters of Paul Revere. The first wife of Amos was Deborah Revere; the second, Elizabeth. Amos was in the Tea Party, was in command of artillery during the Revolution, and closely connected with Revere in many of his Revolutionary acts, and in mechanical matters after the war. He was the master-workman in the erection of the State House, Boston. Frederick W. Lincoln, ex-mayor of Boston, is his grandson.

Lincoln, eldest son of my late daughter Deborah, shall have no part of my estate, except one dollar, which is here bequeathed to him.

Item. It is my will that when my estate is divided, or shall be divided among my heirs as aforesaid, there shall be deducted therefrom, and paid to my grandson Frederick Walker Lincoln, youngest son of my daughter Deborah, five hundred dollars, which shall be given to him in addition to the share to be received by him as one of my legal representatives of his mother, and also what may be hereafter bequeathed to him. And if any of the children of my said daughters Deborah and Elizabeth, shall die under age and without issue, in the lifetime of said Frederick Walker, he shall take the shares of such deceased child or children. And if the said Frederick Walker die under age and without issue, it is my will that all the estate which he may take, by virtue of this will, be equally divided to and among the the other children of said Deborah and Elizabeth, or their legal representatives, excepting only the said Frank Lincoln.

Item. It is my desire that my son Joseph Warren Revere be appointed guardian of such children of my daughter Deborah, Frances and Elizabeth as shall be under age, at the time of the division of my estate to be made as aforesaid, and that the shares of such minor children be paid to their guardian and be retained in his hands for their use, until their arrival at the age of twenty-one years. And as I have, at great pains and expense with the assistance of my said son Joseph Warren, brought the copper business to the state in which it now is, and in order to bring it to that perfection of which it is capable, I am desirous of giving it every encouragement in my power, consistently with my duty to my other children. It is my will that all my real estate in the town of Canton, and County of Norfolk, whether lands, houses, mills, furnaces, together with the tools and instruments thereunto belonging, with all my stock, manufactured and unmanufactured, in Canton, Boston, or elsewhere, which was employed by me in the said copper manufactory, shall be offered

to my said son, Joseph Warren, on the following terms; viz., he shall take them at the apprisement to be contained in the Inventory, in the Probate office, and have the term of four years to pay for the same, paying lawful interest annually during that term, or the amount due therefor which shall be unpaid; and shall mortgage the whole of said real estate to those of my children and grandchildren, or their legal representatives, to whom legacies are given in this will.

Item. It is my will that when my estate is or shall be divided among my heirs as aforesaid, there shall be paid to my grandson, Frederick Walker Lincoln, over and above what I have before devised him, five hundred dollars; to my grandson, Joseph Eayres, son of my late daughter Frances, over and above what I have before devised to him, two hundred and fifty dollars.

Item. It is my will that my daughter Harriet, the only daughter which is unmarried, should she remain unmarried, at the time of my death, I give and bequeath to her all my household furniture of whatsoever name and

nature which I die possessed of, for her sole use forever.

Item. I appoint my son, John Revere, sole executor of this my last will and testament and I hereby authorize my said executor to convey to my said son, Joseph Warren, all my real estate in the County of Norfolk, which I have given him the option to take, at the apprisement, provided my said son, Joseph, elect to take the same.

Item. I give the residue of my estate, real and personal, if any remain, after the payment of my debts and the legacies herein given, to my son, Joseph Warren, and his heirs forever. And I hereby revoke all former wills and testaments by me heretofore made.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred sixteen.

PAUL REVERE [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published
and declared by said Paul

to be his last will and testament in presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereunto at his request, in his presence and in presence of each other. The words "to her" and "my" being first interlined.

W^M MINOT.

ANDREW RITCHIE.

SAM^L HITCHBORN.

Two months only before he died, he appended the following codicil, written with as firm a hand as was the original will:

I, Paul Revere of Boston in the County of Suffolk, Esquire, being of sound disposing mind, do make this Codicil to my last will and testament.

Whereas in and by my last will and testament made and executed on the fifteenth day of November, A. D. 1816, I gave and bequeathed unto my daughter Mary Lincoln, wife of Jedediah Lincoln, Harriett Revere,

and Maria Balestier, wife of Joseph Balestier, the sum of four thousand dollars to each and every of them, now I hereby revoke and annul so much of my said will as contains the said bequests and legacies. And I hereby give to my son, Joseph W. Revere, his heirs, executors and administrators, the sum of twelve thousand dollars upon and for the trusts and purposes as follows: upon trust that he, said Joseph, his heirs, executors, and administrators, shall and do pay to each of my said daughters the interest of four thousand dollars during the term of the natural life of each of them; that is to say, to pay to said Mary the interest of four thousand dollars during the term of her natural life, to said Harriett the interest of four thousand dollars during the term of her natural life, and to said Maria the interest of four thousand dollars during the term of her natural life. Said interest to commence from the probate of my will and to be paid quarter yearly. And in further trust, after the decease of said Mary, to pay her heirs, or to such person or persons as she by her

last will and testament or any instrument of appointment duly executed shall direct, the sum of four thousand dollars. In further trust, after the decease of said Harriett, to pay to her heirs, or to such person or persons as she by her last will and testament or any instrument of appointment duly executed shall direct, the sum of four thousand dollars. In further trust, after the decease of said Maria, to pay her heirs or to such person or persons as she by her last will and testament or any instrument of appointment duly executed shall direct, the sum of four thousand dollars.

And I do hereby declare this to be the codicil of my last will and testament and have caused the same to be annexed thereto.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and seal this fourteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred eighteen.

PAUL REVERE [Seal.]

Signed, sealed, published
and declared by said Paul

to be a codicil to his last will and testament, in presence of us who have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto at his request, in his presence and in presence of each other, the words "and testament" being interlined before signing and executing.

W^M MINOT.

SAM^L HICHBORN.

BENJ. H. CURRIER.

The total inventory of the estate by the appraisers, Joseph Pierce, Robert Williams, and Samuel Hichborn, was \$20,222.94.

The account of the executor, John Revere, was rendered for \$30,902.45.





APPENDIX F.

THE ROYAL AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

THE following group of specimen pages are from *The Royal American Magazine, or Universal Repository of Instruction and Amusement*, published in 1774-5, referred to on pages 91, 92, during the short life of which Revere executed most of the engravings therein, all of which have been reproduced in previous pages.

The title page is that of the first number, and is followed by the address to his subscribers by Isaiah Thomas, its publisher. At the end of six months Thomas suspended its publication, and the next address is by his successor, Joseph Greenleaf, who now became the owner, resuming its regular issue.

The last address was issued by Greenleaf at the end of the year, who expected to continue it during the year 1775, but the troublous times of April put an end to its existence; the last number being for March, for which Revere engraved *America in Distress*. Soon after he left his graver's tools and gold and silver beating for a far more active service.



T H E
Royal American Magazine,



OR UNIVERSAL
Repository of Instruction and Amusement.

For JANUARY, 1774.

CONTAINING,

The Origin of Letters,	Page 5	Epitome of Capt. Wallis's Voyage round the world,	21
To the Literati of America,	6	The Thunder Storm,	26
Liberty in general,	7	POETICAL ESSAYS.	
Description of the Suffocatio Stridula,	8	A Prophecy of the future Glory of America,	31
Remedy therefor,	ibid.	Tobacco,	ibid.
Thoughts on Matrimony,	9	Description of America,	32
Female Education,	ibid.	A Thought on the conubial State,	33
The Address of America's Genius, to the People in the American World,	10	An Elegy to the Memory of Miss E. H.,	ibid.
Against Idolatry and Blasphemy,	11	To Lucinda on a New-Year's Day,	34
The Bible the Book of Knowledge,	ibid.	A Song.	ibid.
The Cultivation of Indigo in this Province,	12	HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.	
To die Woollen blue,	13	General History of America,	35
To print on Linen or Cotton,	ibid.	DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.	
To die tanned Skins of a durable blue,	ibid.	Governor Hutchinson's Speech,	38
The Old Man,	14	Marriages, Deaths, &c.	
The History of Literature,	15	Meteorological Observations on the Weather.	40
Advice to the Ladies,	20		
Power of Money,	ibid.		

With the following EMBELLISHMENTS, viz.

- No. I. A VIEW of the TOWN of BOSTON, with several Ships of War in the Harbour.
 No. II. The THUNDER STORM, an affecting historical Piece, very neatly engraved.

B O S T O N : Printed by and for I. THOMAS, near the MARKET.
 Sold by D. FOWLE, in Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; THOMAS & TINKER, in Newbury-Port; S. and E. HALL, in Salem; J. CARTER, Providence; S. SAUTWICK, Newport, Rhode-Island; E. WATSON, Hartford; T. and S. GREEN, New-Haven; T. GREEN, New-London; J. HOLT, New-York; T. and W. BRADFORD, Philadelphia; A. GREEN, Maryland; R. WELLS, and C. CROUCH, in South-Carolina.

T O T H E
S U B S C R I B E R S
F O R T H E
R O Y A L A M E R I C A N M A G A Z I N E.

A T length, generous Patrons, the long promised **R O Y A L A M E R I C A N M A G A Z I N E** makes its appearance. The many materials, necessary to such a work, and the ship-wreck some of them suffered, have rendered the accomplishment of this first number much more difficult than the editor ever expected. New works, of whatever kind they may be, can hardly be expected to arrive at perfection on a sudden. All that was in his power, the Editor has this month presented you with, and hopes in the next number to entertain you with many more original pieces, as his correspondents have hardly realized the establishment of this vehicle to convey

convey their lucubrations to the public.

With the greatest assiduity and attention he will apply himself to the collection, selection and publication of every thing he conceives will tend to your profitable or pleasing entertainment ; and in nothing will esteem himself more happy, than in obtaining and securing your generous approbation.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

THE future publication of the Magazine falling to me by purchase of Mr. Thomas, I shall endeavour to make it as useful and pleasant as possible, for that end I have engaged the assistance of many gentlemen of learning. If I should fail in my promise in this and the next number, I hope it will be excused, considering that we are now arrived to the month of September, and July and August Magazines are in arrear on account of Mr. Thomas's determination to suspend the publication. After the next Magazine you may expect to have them in due season.

The sons of Harvard being disseminated throughout this continent, the arts and sciences flourish every where, why then should not an American Magazine make a respectable figure in the world? I wish to be the instrument.

The improvements that are made in mechanical arts, husbandry, in natural and experimental philosophy, and the mathematics, would be very acceptable to the Editor: But, to make the world BETTER as well as wiser, it is necessary to intersperse subjects of a moral and RELIGIOUS nature.

Whatever may serve as materials from which to continue the History of this country would be gratefully accepted. The present age will perhaps furnish the most important page in History, therefore great and sacred regard should be had to truth, facts now should appear naked, that future ages may have a just idea of the character of an American of the present age. Every possible means shall be used to make the future publications acceptable that may be within the reach of,

Gentlemen your humble Servant,

JOSEPH GREENLEAF.

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE
Royal *American* Magazine,

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE at length with difficulty gone through the last six months of the MAGAZINE, the publication having been suspended near two months by the original undertaker, I have been obliged to publish one oftner than once in three weeks. I now present you with a SUPPLEMENT, though not promised in the proposals, also with an INDEX and TITLE PAGE. As it must be a great length of time before the HISTORY of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY will be finished, by being thus slowly published with the Magazine, many of the subscribers have desired that the supplement might consist wholly of said history. Such subscribers as desire to hasten the completion of the history, by signifying it to the publisher, may have the addition of a whole sheet to every Magazine the year to come, making a proportionable addition to the price provided that three hundred at least of the subscribers desire it, by this means twenty-four pages of the history will be published every month. If any persons, not subscribers, choose to have the history alone, monthly, they may by subscribing:

It may be necessary to apologize for the poor appearance of the work the last six months. The Magazine came into my hands when I was unprepared with a TYPE so good as I could wish for for the business, this evil would have been remedied but for the non-importation agreement, which it was MY DUTY to comply with: The INK also has been poor, but as it was of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE my customers were not only willing but desirous that I should use it. The first essay towards any new branch of business is always attended with difficulties, that was the case with the ink, experience alone must perfect it, the next I expect will be as much better than this, as this is better than the last.

By

To the SUBSCRIBERS, &c.

By the assistance of a friend I have obtained a TYPE almost new, with which the next years MAGAZINE will be printed, and having nearly made up the arrearages I shall be able to make a better collection of matter. I am sensible of the obligation conferred upon me by those gentlemen who have furnished me with ORIGINAL PIECES and return them my thanks. I not only wish, but earnestly request a continuance of their favours for the benefit of myself and readers.

Many of the subscribers wish to get rid of Hutchinson's history, I am willing to gratify both those who request it's continuance, and those who wish to drop it, therefore, those subscribers who had rather have the Magazine without the history, upon signifying the same one month before hand (provided that three hundred at least shall certify the same) they shall be gratified, and a proportionable abatement be made in the price.

The Magazine for January 1775, will be ornamented with a curious political frontispiece, in which will be exhibited in a striking light the enemies to American LIBERTY, both civil and religious, plotting their total destruction, AMERICA (described by a woman in a pensive posture) with this label, "Lord thou didst drive out the heathen, &c." encouraged by a voice from a cloud, saying, "I have delivered; and will deliver." It is proposed that a history of the remarkable sufferings and deliverances of our ancestors should follow by way of illustration of the plate.

No pay will be required for the second year in less than six months from January, at which time the Editor would be glad to receive one half, and the other half at the end of the year.

I thank the subscribers for the encouragement they have given this work in this critical time, my own situation as an inhabitant of the distressed town of Boston, and my particular situation makes it necessary to request their further favours, which I have no doubt will be conferred upon
their obliged friend,

and humble servant,

Boston, Dec. 31, 1774.

JOSEPH GREENLEAF.



APPENDIX G.

EXCERPTS FROM LONGFELLOW.

THE following appreciative tribute to the character of Paul Revere, is from "Final Memorials of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, by his brother, the Rev. Samuel Longfellow :

" To Miss P —

" March 30, 1871.

" I have had the great pleasure of receiving the silver spoon made by Paul Revere, which you have been so kind and generous as to send me by the hand of our highly esteemed friend Miss M. C. I beg you to accept my most cordial thanks. It is a gift which I shall highly prize and cherish. .

" When I received it, I felt as if I had

been christened over again, and had an 'apostle spoon' sent me as a present. Paul Revere was an apostle of liberty, if not of religion.

"In a narrow street in Florence is still to be seen the humble shop in which Benvenuto Cellini worked. But alas! in Boston there is no longer any trace of the workshop of Paul Revere. All the more shall I value this little relic of him."

In his diary, under date of April 18, 1875, occurs the following allusion to the centennial celebration of Christ Church :

"Bad day for me ; neuralgia raging. In the evening my girls drive over to Prospect Hill to see the lighting of Paul Revere's lanterns in the belfry of the old North Church."





APPENDIX H.

AN EARLY EXPERIENCE.

MISS Elizabeth Ellery Dana, of Cambridge, Mass., very kindly furnished the following item, which she copied from a blank book in her possession, which belonged to Judge Richard Dana, her great-great-grandfather. The book is marked.

“Suffolk County. Pleas at Boston in s^d County, before Richard Dana Esq^r. one of his Majesty’s justices of y^e peace for s^d County, beginning the 19th day of April Anno Dom 1760, in the 33^d year of y^e Reign of King George y^e Second &c.” The item is as follows: “1761, May 11. Tho^s Fosdick compl^t. ag^t. Paul Revere for assaulting & beating y^e complain^t. as by y^e war^t. on file. Def^t.

pleads not guilty, after a full hearing it appears he is guilty. Jud that he pay a fine of 6 | 8 to y^e king & pay costs tax'd at 12 | 9 & be bound to keep y^e peace & be of good behav^r. until y^e next gen^l. Sessions &c himself in £10. with 2 Sureties in £5. each, standin^g. convict^d. till perform'd." On the next page this: "1761 May 11. Paul Revere principal, recog^d. in £10. Nath^l. Fosdick hatter & Joshua Bracket copper-smith both of Boston Sureties in £5. each to keep y^e peace & be of good behav^r. until y^e next Court of gen^l. Sessions &c accordin^g. to y^e jud. on y^e other side recorded."

Richard Henry Dana, poet and essayist, was the grandson, and Richard Henry Dana, Jr., author of *Two Years before the Mast*, the great-grandson of Judge Dana.





APPENDIX I.

WILLIAM DAWES.

IN the famous "Ride to Lexington," William Dawes was a co-worker with Revere, and did his part in arousing the inhabitants along the route he took, which was by land, over the Roxbury neck, across the river at Brighton, to Cambridge, and thence to Lexington, where he arrived a half hour later than Revere, as is seen by Revere's narrative. The history of the part taken by Dawes in this transaction is very fully given in *William Dawes and His Ride with Paul Revere* by Henry W. Holland, — a descendant, — which was published in 1878. By this we learn that Dawes started as soon as Warren sent

him, without going to his home, and eluding the guard at the neck with difficulty. As is told by Revere, both he and Dawes started for Concord together, overtaking soon after Dr. Prescott, who was returning to Concord from Lexington. Mr. Holland gives an interesting incident connected with Dawes, which is not mentioned by Revere, but has been handed down by tradition in the Dawes family. His relation is as follows: "About half way along, near Hartwell's tavern, in lower Lincoln, they met British officers again; Prescott and Dawes being a hundred rods behind, alarming a house, when Revere discovered them. Prescott, who was best mounted, jumped the stone wall, and escaped. Dawes, chased by the soldiers, dashed up to an empty farm house, stopping so quickly that his watch was thrown from his pocket, slapping his leather breeches and shouting, 'Halloo, boys, I've got two of 'em!' and his pursuers were fortunately frightened and made off." He returned some days afterwards and found his watch. Another

tradition in the Dawes family is that when Hannah (Dawes) Newcomb was dancing with General Washington, during his visit to Boston, he alluded to the ride of her father with Paul Revere.





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